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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-053**

**Tuesday**

**21 March 1989**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-053

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21 March 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### Official Supports U.S. Third World Debt Plan OW2103062989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Brussels, March 20 KYODO—Japan supports the new U.S. initiative to relieve the debt burden of Third World nations, a senior Japanese Government official said at an international monetary meeting held in Amsterdam Monday.

Toyoo Gyohten, Japan's vice finance minister for international affairs, told the opening day meeting of the 44-nation Inter-American Development Bank that private sector direct investment and "securitization" of Third World debts should be promoted as a way to alleviate the debt burden among poor nations.

He said medium- and long-term financing for debtor nations and loans by commercial banks have stagnated in recent years.

He said Japan intends to increase its contribution to the special Japan fund created in the bank last year to 4.5 billion yen this year from the 3.5 billion yen committed last year.

Gyohten also said Japan wants to sponsor the bank's annual meeting in Nagoya in 1991.

Nagoya is expected to be chosen as the site of the bank's 1991 annual meeting around June, bank sources said, although West Germany, Israel and Yugoslavia also hope to sponsor the meeting.

### Consuls, Envoys To Meet in U.S., Canada OW2003133289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to Washington Nobuo Matsunaga and 14 consuls general stationed in the United States will meet in Washington on March 30-31 to discuss the political and economic situation in the U.S. and Japan-U.S. relations, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Hiroshi Kitamura, ambassador to Canada, and five consuls general assigned to Canada will also hold a two-day meeting from April 6 in Toronto to exchange views on relations between Tokyo and Toronto, according to the ministry.

### Soviet, Japanese Defend Territorial Issue Stance OW2103125489 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] The Japanese and Soviet deputy foreign ministers held penetrating discussions today during the last day of consultations, which began the day before yesterday, between the Japanese and Soviet deputy foreign ministers, on concluding a peace treaty—a matter closely

connected with the northern territorial issue. The vice-foreign-minister talks on the peace treaty had been arranged as a supplement to the negotiations held at the foreign-ministerial level on the conclusion of such a treaty.

The meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Hall. Deputy Foreign Minister Kuriyama and others attended the meeting from the Japanese side, and Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev and others from the Soviet side. The talks finished a short while ago, but details have not yet been revealed.

However, the Japanese side demanded that to truly stabilize Japanese-Soviet relations, including economic cooperation, a peace treaty should be signed soon after settling the northern territorial issue, and observed that it had explained past historical facts in detail.

Meanwhile, the Soviets maintained that to realize General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan, the Soviet-proposed agreements on a number of questions—including long-term economic cooperation and environmental problems—should be signed between the two countries before signing a peace treaty. In other words, the Soviets demanded that economic issues be separated from political problems.

In this connection, it appears that neither side has changed its stance on the issue of returning the northern territories. Nevertheless, it seems that this time the talks, which centered on the territorial issue, were more substantive than ever before.

### Soviets To Continue Mediation Over 2 Seamen OW2003135989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 KYODO—Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said Monday he would continue acting as an intermediary between Japan and North Korea in their five-year dispute over two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Rogachev told his Japanese counterpart Takakazu Kuriyama that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze conveyed Japan's position to North Korean leaders in December.

Rogachev was quoted as saying North Korea appears to be distrustful of Japan and that the two seamen are being detained on espionage charges.

Kuriyama, on the second day of his talks with Rogachev, urged Moscow's continued help, officials said.

The seamen are Isamu Beniko, skipper of the 243-ton Japanese freighter, No. 18 Fujisan Maru, and Yoshio Kuriura, the ship's chief engineer.

They were arrested on espionage charges in November 1983 after their ship docked at Nampo Port, North Korea. Two weeks earlier, a North Korean soldier had defected to Japan aboard their ship.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, in a meeting with Shevardnadze in December, asked him to mediate the dispute for the release of the seamen.

**Soviets Revoke 27 Fishing Licenses**

*OW2003141989 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] The Soviet Government today revoked fishing licenses for 27 Japanese deep-sea trawlers, which have been fishing in the Soviet 200-mile waters, for committing grave violations. According to a notice from the Maritime Kray District Fishing Regulation Bureau of the Soviet Union to the Fishery Agency, the Soviet authorities conducted an air survey of the 200-mile limit around the Kamchatka Peninsula from 22 February to 13 March. In this survey the Soviet authorities found that Japan's deep-sea trawlers, the so-called north-shift fishing boats, were committing flagrant violations of the law by fishing outside designated sea zones or concealing the names of boats. For this reason, the Soviet Government today revoked fishing licenses issued to 27 Japanese trawlers for their fishing operations within the Soviet 200-mile limit.

All 27 trawlers who lost their licenses returned to their home ports at the instruction of their association, after the Soviets had indicated in early March that there had been illegal fishing operations by some Japanese trawlers.

The Fishery Agency ordered the trawlers berthed for 10 days beginning today and began questioning crewmen from the trawlers. The revocation of licenses will deal a great blow to surimi [ground fish meat] processing industries in Kushiro and other areas which depend largely on Alaska pollack landed by the trawlers.

[Begin recording of Teruo Nakai, managing director of the Kushiro Motor Boat Fisheries Cooperative Association] I think that this is an important issue. This is just like a death sentence. We cannot help but take this seriously. This is a great loss to our community economy. We at the Association must examine what means we have of coping with this issue. I think that our community must also consider what we can do in order to secure raw fish. [end recording]

**Student Dies, 14 Injured in PRC Bus Accident**

*OW1703155189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 17 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 KYODO—One student died and 14 others were injured Thursday [March 16] when a tour bus ran off the road and fell 20 meters into a valley in Central China, the Foreign Ministry reported on Friday.

University of the Sacred Heart sophomore Megumi Koyama died in the accident and three others are in serious condition, with two listed as critical according to reports received, the ministry said. The remaining 11 tour members were only slightly injured.

The group of 17 Japanese was traveling from Chengdu in Sichuan Province to Xian in Shaanxi Province through steep mountain terrain when the accident occurred at about 6:40 p.m. Thursday. The injured are being treated at two hospitals in the province's Jiange region.

University history professor Osamu Yamaguchi was leading the "Three Kingdoms Tour," arranged by a Tokyo travel agency. The tour route was based on sites depicted in an ancient historical work.

Thirteen students from the prestigious women's college, two friends of Yamaguchi, and one agency employee were accompanying the professor on the tour.

The travel agency has set up an emergency information center and plans to send two employees to the site on Saturday. Two officials from the Japanese Embassy in Beijing are also being dispatched.

A collision between two trains in March of last year near Shanghai claimed the lives of 28 Japanese on a high school trip. A compensation settlement between Japanese and Chinese parties was agreed to recently after a long series of negotiations.

**Mongolia**

**Leaders Celebrate Army's 68th Anniversary**

*OW2103001189 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1503 GMT 17 Mar 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME)—Since the first days of its existence, the MPA [Mongolian People's Army] has consistently defended the fundamental interests of the working people and performs its military duty with honor. This was noted today at the solemn meeting of representatives of units of the Ulaanbaatar Garrison held on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the MPA by S. Jadambaa, chief of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense.

The glorious road travelled by the MPA and its services rendered to the country were inseparably linked with its military cooperation with the soldiers of the victorious Soviet Army and with its internationalist aid. Thanks to the peace-loving foreign policy and consistent efforts of the Soviet Union, positive trends have been noted in the international political situation, and a real foundation has been laid for disarmament and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Currently, when new political thinking is forcing its way into international life, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are implementing broad-scale peaceful initiatives directed at the reduction of arms and armed



forces. The measures being implemented by the MPR on the reduction of armed forces and the military budget, and the withdrawal of a considerable part of the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia—at our request, and based on an agreement with the Soviet Union—have been dictated by the aspiration to promote the strengthening of international cooperation and confidence, and are directed at the development of the country's economy and the implementation of the party's policy of renewal.

The restructuring of the social, economic, and spiritual spheres of public life, and the broadening of democracy and glasnost, are producing an atmosphere of creative initiative in society. Fighting men of the People's Army aspire to take an active part in restructuring and in the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country, S. Jadambaa noted.

V.V. Dzanagov, USSR military and air attache, greeted the solemn meeting.

Present were: J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; L. Molomjamts, chief of a MPRP Central Committee department; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense, and other officials.

#### Army To Be Saluted

OW2003175489 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1511 GMT 18 Mar 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Mar (MONTSAME)—The UNEN newspaper has published an order issued by the MPR minister of defense in connection with the 68th anniversary of the MPA, which is being marked by the Mongolian people today.

The order notes that the fighting men of the MPR Armed Forces are increasingly strengthening combat cooperation with the heroic Army of the Soviet Union and are vigilantly standing guard in defense of the socialist construction of the motherland. The wise leadership of the MPRP, deep support of the Mongolian people, unselfish aid of the Soviet Union, and friendship of our two peoples have been and will remain a never-ending source for the development and strengthening of our Army, its achievements, and victories.

The minister of defense ordered a holiday salute to be fired at 2100 on 18 March in honor of the 68th anniversary.

#### Yondon Praises MPA

OW2103054789 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1504 GMT 18 Mar 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Mar (MONTSAME)—The origin of our army is the people. It was born from the ranks of the people's volunteer corps in the course of the armed struggle waged under the leadership of the party against internal and external enemies, writes Colonel General J. Yondon, the MPR minister of defense, in UNEN. The article is dedicated to the 68th anniversary of the MPA.

During the difficult years, our people served as a reliable home front for their army, supplying it with foodstuffs, clothing, and arms.

We will never forget the international aid given by the Soviet Union for the development and strengthening of the MPA, which now reliably stands in the defense of the peaceful, creative labor of the Mongolian people.

The lot of the MPA has not been an easy one. During the years of lawlessness, 1930-1940, hundreds of commanding officers were purged on fabricated charges. This caused great harm to the future growth and strengthening of army units and formations, as well as the army leadership.

The battle of Halhin River in 1939 and the liberation war of 1945 proved to be a great test of the unity of the army and the people, as well as the combat readiness of the armed forces. The soldiers of the MPA, true to the party and the people, overcame these obstacles with honor, underscores the minister.

Today, all army personnel actively take part in the cause of restructuring and consistently instill democracy and glasnost into the army's activity.

The recent decision of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government to reduce the MPR's armed forces without lowering the level of their combat readiness has truly received wide approval from all peace-loving forces.

The soldiers of the MPA are intent on greeting the 50th anniversary of the victory of the battle of Halhin River in an appropriate manner and are resolved to consistently realize the policies of restructuring and renewal put forth by the 1988 December MPRP Central Committee Plenum, J. Yondon notes.

#### Commentator Praises USSR Agrarian Policy

OW2103005489 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English  
1712 GMT 18 Mar 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Mar 18 (MONTSAME)—J. Roozon, MONTSAME political observer writes:

An enlarged plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee which was a vivid manifestation of views and opinions of the Soviet Communists, has defined the party's agrarian policy in the period of restructuring and

opened a new stage for the country's comprehensive agricultural development. The plenary meeting has completely revived the spirit and ideas of one of the first decrees of the October Revolution—decree on land, Lenin's principles on socialist cooperation—and gave comprehensive answers to all pressing problems of rural workers.

Thus, a possibility has opened to make a major step in the nearest future on taking the country's agriculture out of stagnation implementing the food supply programme. Prerequisites have been set up for enhancing political and labour activity of rural workers and completely realizing huge potentialities of the Soviet agriculture.

The plenary meeting has summed up outcomes and put forward tasks of great theoretical and practical significance for the fraternal socialist countries, in particular the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic], whose key national economic branch is agriculture.

#### **'Keen Interest' in Gorbachev's Report**

OW2103011089 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English  
1740 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 20 (MONTSAME)—MONTSAME commentator Ya. Yunden writes:

Mongolian mass media and the public show a keen interest in the report by M.S. Gorbachev at the recent plenary meeting on the Soviet agrarian policy and its outcomes.

The national daily "UNEN" has published the full text of M. Gorbachev entitled "Agrarian Policy of the Soviet Union in Modern Conditions." Significant ideas put forward at the plenary meeting have been widely discussed by Mongolian radio and TV commentaries. This keen interest among the Mongolians may be explained by the similarities of problems accumulated in this country's agriculture and they need solution as quickly as possible.

Mongolian press observers, agricultural experts, and leading economists are single in opinion that the plenary meeting has opened a qualitatively new stage of developing agriculture and its outcome will undoubtedly positively influence upon the improvement of living standards of rural inhabitants and the entire Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and tasks set forth there would serve as a positive example for other fraternal parties, including Mongolian Communists.

#### **Report of 5th MPRP Central Committee Plenum**

OW2103110389 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII  
in Russian 23 Dec 88 p 1

["Informational Report on the Fifth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee"—NOVOSTI MONGOLII headline]

[Text] The regular Fifth Plenum of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee was held 21-22 December 1988.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] People's Great Hural Presidium, "New Tasks in Perfecting Organizational-Party and Ideological Work."

The following comrades participated in the discussion of the report: L. Lantuu, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; G. Bidzyaa, first secretary of the Arhangay Aymag MPRP Committee; T. Sodnomjamts, first secretary of the Dzabhan Aymag MPRP Committee; J. Surenhuu, senior drilling foreman of the geological expedition in Dornod Aymag; P. Bold, first secretary of the Darhan City MPRP Committee; B. Ligden, chief editor of the joint editorial office of party Central Committee journals; C. Dashdemberel, first secretary of the Hentiy Aymag MPRP Committee; B. Myanganbayar, first secretary of the Erdenet City MPRP Committee; L. Tudeb, chief editor of the newspaper UNEN, central organ of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government; S. Banchindorj, chief of the Political Administration of the MPA [Mongolian People's Army]; B. Eldeb-Ochir, first secretary of the Hobsgol Aymag MPRP Committee; B. Sumyaa, MPR minister of culture; D. Dabaatseren, first secretary of the Gobi-Altay Aymag MPRP Committee; D. Dzagashaldan, deputy secretary of CEMA; G. Mieegombo, rector of the Higher Party School of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Enh-tur, first secretary of the Ubs Aymag MPRP Committee; B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; B. Choyjilsuren, first secretary of the Bayarhongor Aymag MPRP Committee; J. Baljinnyam, MPR procurator; C. Gombosuren, first secretary of the Dornogobi Aymag MPRP Committee; J. Uhnua, first secretary of the Oborhangay Aymag MPRP Committee; T. Narangerel, first secretary of the MRYL [Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League] Central Committee; J. Tumenjargal, first secretary of the Hobd Aymag MPRP Committee; J. Dulmaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the CSSR; B. Altangerel, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; C. Molom, chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsedeb, chairman of the Board of the Mongolian Writers Union; S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Construction Committee; N. Tsultem, chairman of the Board of the Mongolian Artists Union; and D. Surenhorloo, chief of the Main Civil Aviation Administration.

The plenum approved the conclusions and tasks set forth in J. Batmonh's report.

The plenum adopted an expanded resolution on the issue discussed.

Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, made a concluding speech at the plenum.



With this the plenum concluded its work.

**Sodnom Receives USSR Irrigation Minister**  
OW2003132489 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII  
in Russian 13 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers, has received N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, and held a talk with him.

During the conversation questions of further deepening and developing cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of water resources were discussed. An exchange of views took place on questions of using wind energy and the production of equipment for water purification facilities that are of important significance for agriculture and the solution of social problems of rural working people.

**Water Resources Agreement Signed**  
OW2103121689 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII  
in Russian 13 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] An agreement between the governments of the MPR and USSR on cooperation in the sphere of water resources in border rivers has been signed in Ulaanbaatar. It was signed by S. Gungaadorj, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry of the MPR, and N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

**UNEN Praises Israeli Communist Party**  
OW2003234289 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1703 GMT 18 Mar 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 18. (MONTSAME)—For a period of 70 years the Communist Party of Israel have united the Arab and Jewish Communists in the struggle against war, fascism, racism, and aggression, for the interests of the working class, peace, democracy, and social progress, writes the national daily "UNEN".

The Communist Party of Israel calls for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East and a peaceful solution of international disputes. The Israeli Communists are fighting for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, ensuring the rights of all states and people living there, including the Palestinians and Israelis, and for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties—including the PLO, the USSR, and the USA.

The paper stresses that since contacts were first established between the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] and Israeli Communist Party in 1956, their relations have been developing successfully. The visit of Meir Wilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, in 1978 became an important event in the relations of the two parties, the paper stresses.

## North Korea

### Dailies Comment on 'Team Spirit' Joint Exercise

**Military Analyst Cited**  
SK2103101589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000  
GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—The "Team Spirit 89" joint military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are in every respect an adventurous test nuclear war, a preliminary war for aggression on the North and a very dangerous military rehearsal which might develop into a real war any moment.

Military analyst Mun Chu-ho stresses this in an article contributed to MINJU CHOSON Tuesday under the title " 'Team Spirit 89'—Preliminary War for Aggression on North."

The military analyst explains the reason why the maneuvers are an adventurous attack operation for aggression on the North, saying:

It is firstly proved by the content of the operations of the military maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged combined exercises at different arms and services in the first years of the maneuvers. But in recent years, they are comprehensively completing within one operation system all possible operations of the modern warfare through river-crossing attack operation, "commando" operation, aerial operation to destroy targets in the depth, aerial mobile operation and sea-shore landing operation on the ground, in the air, on the sea and under water involving units mainly engaged in attack battle operations.

The offensive nature of the maneuvers is proved more clearly by the fact that all the operations and combat actions are staged on the basis of the "air-ground warfare" theory.

The military analyst continues:

The equipment involved in the "Team Spirit" also proves that the maneuvers are attack operation exercises for aggression on the North.

Initially, the U.S. imperialists staged the military maneuvers mainly with conventional weapons. But in recent years they have increased the striking capacity mainly with nuclear and chemical weapons.

The "Team Spirit" is a very dangerous war game which might develop into a real war.

The maneuvers are participated in by nearly all the aggression forces deployed across the Pacific region—Japan, Okinawa, Guam, U.S. mainland, etc.



The U.S. imperialists unleashed the last Korean war against the northern half of Korea all at once along the whole length of the front extending 320 kilometres with some ten divisions (about 100,000 troops). In view of this, the mobilization of huge forces over 200,000 strong is a very ill-boding movement.

The choice of the zone of the maneuvers also proves that the "Team Spirit" is a very provocative and aggressive war game which might develop into a real war.

The zone of the maneuvers chosen by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army is the middle of their combat area. It consists of steep mountains, plains and hills, big and small rivers including the Han River and express highways and other motorways of different levels extending from east to west.

The point is that the topographical conditions and features of the zone are very similar to those along the Military Demarcation Line, if we take the east and west for North and South.

Mun Chu-ho warns that, if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets recklessly unleash another war, the heroic Korean people and people's army soldiers will punish the aggressors mercilessly to safeguard the honour of chuche Korea.

#### **Called 'More Frenzied'**

SK2103044989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0439 GMT  
21 Mar 89

["Play With Fire Disclosing Wild Ambition for Northward Invasion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for getting all the more frenzied in the on-going "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises.

It says:

They staged large-scale river-crossing exercise and aerial mobile operation on March 15 and take-off and touch-down of airforce planes in emergency airstrip on March 20 and are carrying on a bombing exercise simulating nuclear attack on the northern half of Korea almost every day.

They also hurled even "reserve forces" in the operational zone of the central sector of the front and dispatched reconnaissance planes of different types for espionage against us.

All this fact shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppets are overheated with a wild ambition for northward invasion and they are watching for a chance to ignite a war at any cost, the news analyst says, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets describe the war game as a "defensive exercise", a rehearsal for the defence of "peace".

The U.S. imperialists openly declared that the "Team Spirit" war game would be staged on the principle of "air-ground warfare". Though they advertised that the "air-ground warfare" whose "points" are "preemptive attack" on the opposite side and "a hard strike into the depth of the interior heart and highly rapid mobile capabilities and simultaneous start of operations" is a "defensive exercise", their rigmarole does not go down with anyone. Those who had staged a landing operation in Pohang area raved that they "marched toward the depth of the inland" and "annihilated" the imaginary enemy and those who had participated in river-crossing and aerial mobile operations also clamoured about the "advance" into the "rear area set as their target". It is a mockery of public opinion at home and abroad that they should talk about "defence" while staging drilling of strike at the rear of the northern half of Korea.

The Korean people are watching with vigilance the adventurous war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. War-likers had better act with discretion.

#### **South Soldier Defects to North Over DMZ**

SK2103034489 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean* 0316 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] A South Korean puppet Army soldier has defected to the northern half of the Republic. At a time when the spirit of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and a sense of yearning for the northern half of the Republic are daily growing among the South Korean people, at around 0715 today [2215 GMT 20 March], Private First Class Kim Tae-sik of 16th Company, 4th Battalion, 51st Regiment, 12th Division of the South Korean puppet Army, who is 24 years old, defected to the northern half of the Republic after crossing the Military Demarcation Line on the eastern section of the front. He said that discontent over the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are mobilizing men of the puppet army in hard training, duty, and work after starting the adventurous "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, he had decided to desert his shameful service in the puppet army and to defect to the northern half of the Republic where people are satisfactorily enjoying a happy life under a masses-centered rule. He is very pleased with the fact that his earnest desire for defection has been realized. He is under the warm care of the relevant organization.

#### **South Tax 'Swindles' 'Bled People White'**

SK2003155089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1506 GMT  
20 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—Cases of South Korean puppet tax officials' swindles numbered over 5,900 last year, according to a report. They pocketed some 69,000 million won, while collecting taxes.

This is only part of the exposed cases of embezzlement by puppet tax officials who bled people white.

**Chonchonghyop To Participate in World Festival**  
*SK1803153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT*  
18 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Representatives of Youth Organisations" ("Chonchonghyop") held a joint press conference with the "National Council of Student Representatives" ("Chondaehyop") on March 18 on the question of participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and declared that it will also participate in the Pyongyang festival, according to a report.

"Chonchonghyop" announced that it had formed the special committee for the participation in the Festival of Youth and Students.

It is a youth coalition which was inaugurated late in January embracing 17 youth organisations across South Korea including The Youth Federation for Democratic Movement. This organisation [word indistinct] independence, democracy and reunification as its fighting goal.

**South Blocking Youth Festival Participation**  
*SK2003073589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0007 GMT 14 Mar 89

[NODONG SINMUN 14 March commentary: "Do Not Block the Participation in the Festival"]

[Text] Recently the South Korean youth and students' enthusiasm for contact and dialogue between the youth and students of the North and South and to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang has increased by the day.

In this regard, letters are being exchanged between the youth and students of the North and South, and North-South student talks are slated for 16 March to discuss the South Korean youth and students' participation in the Pyongyang festival. However, the No Tae-u ring, which finds contact between the youth and students of the North and South unacceptable, held a so-called party-government meeting on 11 March and committed another crime of banning such student organizations as the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] from having a direct contact with the North side without government permission.

This, an expression of the South Korean puppets' intention to again block the South Korean youths and students' participation in the Pyongyang festival, just as they blocked with bayonets last year's North-South student talks, is nothing but a wicked challenge to South Korean youths and students who aspire for national reconciliation, unity, and anti-U.S. independent reunification, as well as an intolerable antinational act of opposing dialogue, detente, and reunification.

As is known, various forms of political, sports, and cultural functions aimed at strengthening the international solidarity, friendship, and unity among the youths and students of various countries in the antiwar, antinuclear struggle for peace are to take place at the World Festival of Youths and Students, which is scheduled for July in Pyongyang, under the ideal of the anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship, and which is to be attended by a large number of youths and students from the five continents.

The Pyongyang festival, the first ever to be held in Asia, is the great pride and joy of the youths and students in the North and South, as well as a great common felicitous national event that deserves applause from the entire population.

Moreover, the grave reality in our country, in which the danger of permanent national division and a nuclear war is growing each day because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, demands that all the youths and students in the North and South who love the nation and people struggle with the united strength under the banner of anti-imperialism, peace, and reunification.

In response to precisely such a call of national historical proportion, the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students and the Korean Students Committee have invited the patriotic youths and students in the south, who aspire for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship and long for the independent reunification of the country, to take part in it, and the Chondaehyop has joyfully accepted it.

It is only natural that the youths and students in the South, who are of the same blood and who are taking the lead in the struggle for national reunification, want to take part in the world festival of the youths and students, to be held in Pyongyang, not a foreign land, and sit in one place with the youths and students of the northern half of the Republic.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u fascist military clique bans the participation of South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival. This eloquently proves that the ring has not rid itself of its self-righteous and anachronistic way of thinking, in which it monopolizes North-South contact and dialogue in a bid to put them to bad use for splittist purposes and that it is opposed to national reconciliation and unity and does not hope for peace in the country and its reunification. This also proves that the puppets' championing of mutual exchanges and free visits between the North and South, while babbling about student exchanges, is all nothing but deceptive and spurious propaganda.

It is the firm will of the youths and students in the North and South, who are supposed to create a new history of a reunified fatherland, to try to open together a road

toward peace and reunification, while feeling pain in their hearts at the thought of the reality of the divided fatherland. Nothing can stop this.

On 13 March, the Chondahyop again made public that it will send a 10-man delegation to Panmunjom on 16 March for the working North-South talks for the discussion of participation in the Pyongyang festival.

If the persons in authority in South Korea are truly interested in the student exchanges and have the slightest desire to achieve national reunification, they should ensure convenience and conditions for a smooth, successful holding of the Panmunjom student talks, instead of attempting to block the participation in the Pyongyang festival of youths and students.

If the No Tae-u ring doggedly stands in the way of the warm desire to take part in the Pyongyang festival, it will only provoke stronger national indignation than at the time of 10 June and 15 August student talks last year and will never be able to escape being denounced and cursed by the entire population as an antireunification splittist force and as a national traitorous group never to be forgiven for thousands years to come.

The South Korean youths and students will discharge the duty and mission they bear before the history and nation as the masters of a reunified fatherland by vigorously struggling to make a success of the North-South student talks for the participation in the Pyongyang festival and for realizing their desire for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

**No Tae-u Group Plans To Intensify 'Suppression'**  
*SK2003054089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet justice minister, speaking at a "national meeting of chief public prosecutors" on March 17, branded the workers and patriotic students who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy as a "pro-communist force" and gave an order to "severely punish" them, according to a report.

This shows that the No Tae-u group intends to intensify suppression of the people under the slogan of anti-communism, following the habitual methods of its preceding dictators who had regarded anti-communism as a "cure-all."

Thrown into utter discomfiture by the struggle of students and broad sections of people for independence, democracy and reunification, the fascist clique is trying to block their action at any cost through a new wave of crackdown behind the worn-out shield of anti-communism.

## Groups Condemn No Tae-u, Policies

### Hanminjon Open Letter

*SK2003050689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) in an open letter on March 16 condemns the No Tae-u fascist clique's plot for deceptive "interim evaluation" and calls upon the people to rise in a massive struggle to overthrow the military fascist dictatorial "government" on this occasion, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The No Tae-u "government and the ruling party driven into the tightest corner in the political situation are trying to force an "interim evaluation" by surprise, considering it a channel of "frontal breakthrough in the political situation" and have entered into a full-fledged campaign for vote rigging with the total mobilization of party and government power, the open letter says, and continues:

This is an open breach of his "election commitments" and an unpardonable mockery of our people.

The "interim evaluation" to be forced by the No Tae-u clique in the middle of April is not the fulfilment of his "promise" to ask "confidence" to the people but the abuse of his "commitments" to take the helm of the political situation and not the "response to the people's will" for democracy but a political ruse to extend the "military government."

The "interim evaluation" is a sort of political "coup d'etat" to rig people's will before the "revision and abolition" of evil laws and establishment of "local autonomy system." It is high time that all the patriotic people who want independence, democracy and reunification rose up as one in the struggle to topple the military dictatorial "government."

Noting that for democracy, first of all, the present No Tae-u "government" must be forced to resign, the open letter calls upon all the people to participate as one man in the movement for the resignation of the No Tae-u "government" and turn the spearhead to it, taking the "interim evaluation" as an occasion of a massive action for the liquidation of the "military government."

In order to force No Tae-u to step down from power, a rally to declare a struggle for non-confidence should be followed by a rally for judgement, a rally for overthrow and be turned into an all people's resistance, says the open letter. It calls upon all the people to press toward the "Chongwadae" in a grand all-people March for the resignation of No Tae-u.

The United States is the actual ruler of the South and the midwife for the military dictatorial "government." The plot to enforce the "interim evaluation" early for the



extension of the "military government" was hatched during Bush's Seoul tour, the letter says, and points out: In fact, it is a script given by the United States.

The letter calls for combining the anti-"military government" struggle with the anti-U.S. struggle to terminate the No Tae-u colonial "government."

All the political parties, dissident organisations, fighting organisations and organisations for rights and interest of workers, peasants, youth and students, small and medium entrepreneurs and religionists, which desire democratisation now want to form a joint front and rise in the common struggle against the No Tae-u clique's plot of "interim evaluation," the letter says, and stresses:

Let all the democratic and patriotic forces form a joint front for the resignation of the present "government", irrespective of political and partisan groups and come out in the common struggle.

The opposition parties must not betray the people, joining hands with the military dictatorial "government", for their individual greed of power and for party interests, but join the democratic forces in the movement for non-confidence in the present "government."

Ever-victorious is the strength of our people United as one on the joint front for the resignation of the No Tae-u "government."

Let us achieve through the United common struggle of all the patriotic and democratic forces the target of the termination of the "military government" which was not attained in the June uprising and the "presidential elections." Let us overthrow the military dictatorship and establish a democratic government.

#### **South Labor Council Statement**

SK1903080989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 19 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)*—The South Korean "National Council of Labour Unions" held regional and occupational conferences in Chinju, South Kyongsang Province over March 16-17 and issued a statement condemning the traitor No Tae-u for hastening "interim evaluation," according to a report.

"The interim evaluation must not be a mere evaluation of policy but a referendum on confidence," said the statement, declaring that if the situation does not develop that way, a powerful non-confidence movement would be launched for the resignation of the present "government."

The statement expressed positive encouragement to the workers of the Seoul Subway Company and other businesses who persist in their strikes in the teeth of the fascist clique's harsh suppression.

Workers at different worksites will hold rallies for refusal of overtime labour and the revision of the "labour act" on March 20 as an expression of support to the strike of the Seoul subway workers, stressed the statement.

#### **South Dissident Groups' Statement**

SK2103110789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)*—The headquarters of the Joint Struggle for the Resignation of No Tae-u "government" consisting of more than 10 opposition organisations and student organizations including the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) and the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) issued a statement on March 20, vowing to keep waging the movement for the resignation of the No Tae-u "government" in league with the opposition forces and students regardless of the postponement of "the interim evaluation", according to a report.

The statement went on: "The announcement of the postponement of interim evaluation by the traitor No Tae-u is an expected one and is virtually a deception and mockery of people". "The present 'government' with no intention to liquidate the Fifth Republic must resign by itself, instead of postponing the interim evaluation", the statement stressed.

#### **CPRF Information 536**

SK2003152289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)*—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 536 today denounces the No Tae-u puppet clique's harsh suppression of South Korean students and people opposing the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises.

A few days ago, the puppets bestially cracked down on students in Seoul and Pusan areas and inhabitants of Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, who were struggling in demand of an immediate halt to the "Team Spirit 89" joint war maneuvers, notes the information.

The war game, it says, which has turned the whole land of South Korea into a zone of horror like a battlefield is constantly threatening the lives of the South Korean people and bringing immeasurable sufferings to peasants.

The puppets' brutal suppression of the struggle of the South Korean students and people clearly shows that they are the henchmen of U.S. imperialism who are racing along the road of aggression and war, turning their back on the nation and aligning with foreign forces, and a group of despicable traitors who have not a shred of national conscience, the information notes, and stresses:

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique must lend an ear to the just voices of the South Korean people and stop the criminal "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises unconditionally.

**CPRF Information 537**

*SK2103110089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT  
21 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] made public Information No. 537 today denouncing the No Tae-u military fascist clique for its harsh suppression of the Seoul subway strikers.

On March 16 the No Tae-u fascist clique sent 51 combat police companies 7,000 strong, a fire engine, a bulldozer and other heavy equipment to the place of the sit-in strike of the Seoul subway trade union members demanding the resignation of the venal director of the Subway Company, implementation of the collective contract and stop to the suppression of the trade union, and walked off all of them some 2,800.

This is a vicious challenge to the South Korean workers demanding vital rights and democracy and an undisguised threat to the labour movement as a whole and the people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, the information says, adding:

The traitor No Tae-u's clinging to the avowed anti-communist fascist rule under the unctuous pretext of "democratisation" offers a tell-tale sign of his serious crisis.

**Rally for Democratization of Army Held in Seoul**

*SK2003153889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—About 300 figures of various circles including Mun Ik-hwan, Paek Ki-wan and other members of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" and members of the Old Men's Association for Democracy reportedly held a rally in Seoul on March 18 to demand the democratisation of the army and welcome the officers who issued a "declaration of conscience."

The attendants at the rally demanded the "resignation of political soldiers," charging that "some political soldiers have reduced the army to a private army group of dictatorship."

Yi Tong-kyun, one-time officer of the puppet army who was discharged after he issued the "declaration of conscience" against the conversion of the puppet army into a tool for the dictatorial rule, told the rally that the puppet army has served as a private army of the dictator because of the "political greed of some political soldiers." "There must be an institutional apparatus which ensures the political neutrality of the army," Yi Tong-kyun stressed.

On January 5, Yi Tong-kyun, Kim Chong-pae and three other officers of the puppet army issued a "declaration of conscience," for which they were demoted to private second class before being discharged from the puppet army. But, they still maintain their demand clarified in the "declaration of conscience."

The rally was organized by broad public circles to express solidarity for their demand.

**South Soldier Calling for Army Neutrality Beaten**

*SK2003060089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—A former puppet army officer, Kim Chong-pae, who had issued a "declaration of conscience" against the fascist clique, fell on the night of March 16, hit by a deadly tool, according to a report.

When an unidentified man calling himself a "chum" phoned him to meet at a spot, Kim went out only to be struck down on the lane in front of his house.

Early in January, he issued a "declaration of conscience" together with four fellow officers, calling for the political neutrality of the army and urging the awakening of "army politicians." For this he was demoted to private second class from lieutenant and then demobilized recently by the fascist clique. He was to attend a rally for urging democracy in the army slated for March 18, and was terrorized two days before the rally.

The puppet police authorities reportedly admitted the "possibility of the army's involvement in the incident."

**Japanese Public Group Wants Change in Policy**

*SK1903081289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT  
19 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo March 17 (KNS-KCNA)—The Society for the Improvement of Japan's Korea Policy on March 13 issued a statement entitled "We Demand Switchover in the Government's Korea Policy" and sent it to the Japanese prime minister.

The statement denounced the Japanese Government for failing to compensate for the past colonial domination of Korea, supporting the South Korean military "regime" and pursuing a hostile policy toward the DPR of Korea.

It stressed that the Japanese Government should clearly express its willingness to compensate for the colonial domination and improve the relations between Japan and Korea as a whole.

It urged the government to immediately announce that it would hold negotiation for improvement of Japan-Korea relations.

The Japanese Government must endeavour to improve the legal and administrative status of the Koreans in Japan and take a neutral position toward the assertions of the North and the South of Korea at the United Nations and other places, said the statement.

It was signed by independent member of the House of Councillors Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party Takako Doi, liberal democratic member of the House of Representatives Hyosuke Kujiraoka, permanent advisor to the Social Democratic Federation and member of the House of Councillors Hideo Den and other personages of Japan, 190 in all.

**Chongnyon Bank Delegation Arrives From Japan**  
*SK2003154689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—A joint bank delegation of Chongnyon headed by Yo Song-kun, vice-chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, arrived today in Pyongyang.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Song-hwan, vice-minister of joint venture industry.

**Kim Pok-sin Meets Thai Company Director**  
*SK2003051289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Thai Hi-Tech Logistics Resources, Ltd. led by its General Director T.N. al-Mustafa at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on March 19.

**WPK Delegation Departs for East Europe**  
*SK2103112589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Director Kang Sok-sung left Pyongyang today to visit Romania, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Director Kim Chong-im of the institute and officials of the Romanian and GDR embassies in Pyongyang.

**Film Show, Reception Held in Soviet Embassy**  
*SK2003154089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—A film show and a cocktail party were held today at the Soviet Embassy here on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation Between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and other officials concerned.

Present on the occasion were Boris Morozov, minister-counsellor and officials of the Soviet Embassy.

The attendants appreciated a Soviet documentary film.

It was followed by the party where speeches were exchanged.

**Kim Il-song Receives YAR Envoy's Credentials**  
*SK1503235889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 15 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received credentials from Ghalib Sayid al-Adufi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

After receiving credentials, President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

The ambassador presented a gift to him.

**Envoy Yang Hyong-sop Meets With African Leaders**

**Speaks With Benin President**  
*SK2103043789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—Benin President Mathieu Kerekou on March 17 met Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop, a special envoy of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The special envoy conveyed greetings and a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to the Benin president.

He conveyed greetings of Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president.



Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between Benin and Korea are developing favorably, the Benin president said Benin always sets store by the relations of friendship and cooperation with the DPRK.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with proposals advanced by respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, he said, and stressed:

Benin unconditionally supports the reunification proposals of comrade president.

#### **Talks With Togolese President**

*SK1803044189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT  
18 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—President of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema met Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, who was special envoy of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The envoy conveyed greetings and a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The president of Togo noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship between Togo and Korea were developing on good terms.

Saying that Korea must be reunified by all means, he said Togo is convinced that the cause of the reunification of Korea would be realised in accordance with the great plan of respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

He expressed positive support to the cause of the reunification of the Korean people.

#### **Foreign Military Attaches Tour Ponghwa**

*SK2003154389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—Military attaches of foreign embassies here visited the Ponghwa revolutionary site in Kangdong County, Pyongyang, today on the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association organized and led by Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea.

Hearing an explanation about the immortal revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong-chik who devoted all his life to the sacred cause of national independence and people's freedom and liberation, they saw round historical places including the Ponghwa revolutionary museum, the house where he once lived and the Myongsin School, etc.

Military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy Ladislav Zak, doyen of the military attaches corps, made an entry into the visitor's book after the visit. Saying Kim Hyong-chik formed the anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization and forcefully organized and led the Korean people in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, he in the entry wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle to glorify Kim Hyong-chik's lofty idea of Chiwon (aim high!)

#### **UN Secretary General Meets DPRK Envoy**

*SK2003154889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said when he met the chief of the DPRK Permanent Observer Mission at the United Nations on March 16 that the world's trend is moving towards detente in different regions and that it goes against the present trend to stage military manoeuvres on the Korean peninsula.

He expressed apprehension as to the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises being staged by the United States and South Korea. It is, he stressed, the legitimate right and duty of the Korean people to take a self-defence measure to defend their sovereignty from the military exercises.

#### **Interparliamentary Union Members on Reunification**

*SK2103044389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT  
21 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—Delegates of various countries to the 81st general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union expressed support to the fair and aboveboard national reunification proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

The Vietnamese delegate voiced support to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the DPRK to solve the question of national reunification.

The Czechoslovak delegate welcomed the DPRK's proposals for national reunification.

The Bulgarian delegate evinced solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to reunify their country.

The Chinese delegate supported the DPRK's proposals for national reunification and the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The delegate of the German Democratic Republic manifested support to the DPRK's proposals to defend peace and ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The Democratic Yemeni delegate expressed support to the DPRK's initiatives for the reunification of the country, saying these initiatives must be carried into effect without fail.

The Cuban delegate said the presence of over 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea is an obstacle to the Korean people's efforts for national reunification.

The Nicaraguan, Soviet and Mongolian delegates said progress should be made in the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula and the solution of the problem of Korea's reunification.

### **World Festival of Youth, Students Activities**

#### **Committee To Hold 4th Meeting**

*SK2003102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—The fourth meeting of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS) will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from March 30 to April 3 according to the decision of the third meeting of the committee held in the German Democratic Republic in November last year.

The meeting which will be held amid the great expectation and concern of the world youths and students who love justice and peace will be attended by delegates of national preparatory committees and youth and students organisations of many countries on the five continents and international and regional organisations.

Information will be exchanged there on the festival preparations in national, regional and international frameworks after the third meeting of the international preparatory committee and discussion be held on the future development of the festival movement, activities of the permanent commission of the International Preparatory Committee of the festival, International Solidarity Fund, detailed programs of the festival functions and the venue and date of the fifth meeting of the committee.

#### **Delegates Visit Panmunjom**

*SK2103103189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT  
21 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—Members of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students who are staying in Korea visited Kaesong area.

At Panmunjom, the guests went round the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission, the meeting hall of the armistice talks and the place where the armistice agreement was signed.

And they saw the concrete wall built along the Military Demarcation Line by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

After visiting they expressed surging indignation at the U.S. imperialists who are now running wild in the new war provocation maneuvers in disregard of the just proposals of the Korean people for national reunification even after sustaining a disgraceful defeat in the war of aggression on Korea.

Ghanaian delegate Kwesi Evans-Nkum said that through his visit to Panmunjom he came to know well how tense the situation on the Korean peninsula is. He said that the United States is the aggressor and the very one who separated the Korean people.

Tom Doran, delegate of Canada demanded that the peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved at an early date and the U.S. forces immediately withdraw from South Korea taking along their nuclear weapons.

Delegate of the Pan-African Youth Movement Cheickna Sidi Mohamed said that the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging show the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and they are a move to make North-South dialogue unstable. He demanded that the aggressive military manoeuvres be stopped at once.

Algerian delegate Benhamla Abdelhamid and Tanzanian delegate Omar Dadi Shajak highly estimated the efforts of the DPRK for the peace and reunification of Korea.

The guests visited the Koryo Museum and cultural relics in the city of Kaesong.

### **Foreigners Commemorate Kim Chong-il's Birthday**

#### **Functions Held**

*SK1803044689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT  
18 Mar 89*

["Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is an Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician and the Great Successor to the Chuche Cause"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—Functions took place in various countries on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A celebration meeting was held at the guard regiment of the presidency of Madagascar.

The regimental commander spoke at the meeting.

He said: Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great thinker and theoretician and master of leadership, has performed brilliant feats in all domains of the revolution and construction. All the ideas and theories propounded by him serve as a guiding compass to the progressive people of the world who are advancing along the road of independence.

He sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

A message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

The youth organisation of the Muslim League of Pakistan held a seminar on the subject "dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician and the great successor to the cause of chuche."

The Banaras Hindu University of India held a seminar on the subject "the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the genius of literature and art", the group for the study of the great chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of teachers of higher middle school of Entebbe, Uganda, a seminar on the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Alingsas group for the study of the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song in Sweden a seminar on the subject "Proud achievements of the DPRK".

Lectures were also given in Brazzaville, the Congo, and at the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Paola Club of the Malta Labour Party.

#### WPK Replies to Greetings

SK1803100289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 18 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) sent messages to the the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America and Herving Chung, chairman of the Caribbean National Movement, in reply to their messages of greetings on the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and these parties would further expand in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the reply messages sincerely wished the party leaders great successes in their responsible work.

#### Kim Chong-il Replies

SK1803103289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 18 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent messages to foreign party leaders in reply to their greetings on his birthday.

They were sent to Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, leader of the Malta Labour Party; George Hewison, general secretary, and William Kashtan, chairman, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada; Bhichai Rattakun, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica; and Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras.

Comrade Kim Chong-il in the messages expressed deep thanks for their warm greetings to him and the belief that the friendly relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and their parties would grow stronger and develop in the future.

#### Abolishing Tax System Shows Socialism Advantage SK2103103289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 21 Mar 89*

["Abolition of Taxation Is World-Historic Event Which Demonstrated Advantages of Our Socialist System"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article by Dr. Kim Ha-kwang under the title "Abolition of Taxation Is World-Historic Event Which Demonstrated Advantages of Our Socialist System" on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the promulgation of "On Abolishing the Tax System," a historical law, by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song (March 21, 1974).

Noting that the abolition of the tax system in our country was a historical change which realised the centuries-old desire of our people and a world-historic event which put an end to the old tax system under which the people had been robbed for thousands of years, he goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The abolition of the tax system in our country is the brilliant victory of the great chuche idea as well as a demonstration of the incomparable advantages of our socialist system which is the embodiment of the chuche idea and the great capability of our socialist independent national economy."

Our socialist system is the most superior social system in the world in which the leader, the party and the masses form a socio-political organism, the popular masses are the master of everything in society and it serves them.



The abolition of the tax system is a victory of our party's popular policy reflecting the law of the development of our socialist system as well as a powerful demonstration of the advantages of our socialist system as a "model country of socialism".

In our country all the working people are provided with stable jobs according to their capacity and attainments as the master of the state and society and lead an independent and creative life to their heart's content without any worry. Our working people are supplied with sufficient food from the state at a price next to nothing and provided with good dwelling houses and granted enormous social and material profits from the state including free education, free medical service, a paid leave system and free accommodation at sanatoria and holiday homes. Our party and state constantly take popular measures to promote the material and cultural welfare of the people in keeping with the consolidation of the foundation of the independent national economy and the rapid development of the productive forces of the country.

Many popular policies such as the abolition of the tax system are enforced in our country. These are emotional measures which can be taken as we have our leader in the person of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great father of the entire people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the noble intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had taken epochal steps to systematically reduce the tax burden of the people and seen to it that no burden except the tax was allowed and enforced the great policy of abolishing the tax system in April 1974.

#### Spring Tree Planting Day Activities Held

##### Officials Attend Meeting

SK1903135089 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0900 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Marking tree-planting day, spring tree planting has actively begun everywhere. A meeting of Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK] members and agricultural workers across the country was held in Mangyongdae, the sacred ground of revolution, on the morning of 17 March to plant memorial trees. [passage omitted]

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned, including Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice

premier of the State Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Committee, attended the meeting together with members of the UAWPK and agricultural workers who gathered from Pyongyang and across the country.

At the meeting, Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the UAWPK, made a speech. [passage omitted]

##### Pak Song-chol Attends Meeting

SK1803050089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0442 GMT  
18 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—Spring tree planting has begun in Korea.

An extensive campaign to plant trees sweeps Korea around April 6, the tree-planting day, every year.

A meeting of memorial tree planting of agricultural working people from across the country took place in Mangyongdae on March 17.

The speaker at the meeting stressed the need to bring about a new turn in the creation of forests of economic and agricultural value and in the planting of garden fruit trees through a dynamic tree-planting drive in the rural villages all over the country.

The attendants of the meeting planted trees of various species in Mangyongdae and Kwangbok Street.

It was attended by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other officials concerned.

##### Yi Chong-ok Attends Rally

SK2003050889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0459 GMT  
20 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)—Tree planting is in full swing in Korea as an all-people campaign on the occasion of the tree-planting day.

A tree-planting rally of working people and functionaries of central organs in Pyongyang was held Sunday in front of the Nungnado Stadium which is near completion.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other senior officials were present at the rally.

Speakers there said that all the working people should conduct spring tree planting as a massive movement and thereby successfully implement the party's intention of increasing forest resources, developing the economy and adorning the land more beautifully.

After the rally the attendants planted various species of trees at Nungna Islet, the Taedonggang Pleasure Park and Kwangbok Street.

A national tree planting meeting of school youth and children was held on the same day at the revolutionary site on Munsu Hill here.

**So Kwan-hui, Others Attend Farm Report Meeting**  
*SK2003001389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2200 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Excerpts] A report meeting was held on the spot to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of (Songong) County general farm.

Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Kim Won-chin, first vice-chairman of Agricultural Committee; Choe Sang-pyok, chairman of the North Hamkyong Rural Economic Committee; Choe Kyu-chong, secretary of North Hamkyong provincial party committee; and other functionaries concerned attended the report meeting with working people of the county.

At the report meeting Comrade So Kwan-hui delivered a congratulatory letter from the Central Committee of the WPK to workers, technicians, and officers of (Songong) general farm. [passage omitted]

**Kim Il-song Work on Counties Praised**  
*SK1803102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT*  
18 Mar 89

["Valuable Work Giving Scientific Answers to Questions of Position and Role of County in Socialist Construction"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today dedicates an article to the 25th anniversary of the publication of "Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction," a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il (March 18, 1964).

The article says:

The work "Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction" is a highly important guideline indicating the ways of enhancing the role of the county and thus finally resolving the rural question and pressing ahead with the building of socialism and communism. It expounds theoretical and practical problems in accelerating socialist construction by strengthening the county, such as the role of a regional base and the position of the county in socialist construction, and the role of the county as a comprehensive unit of local economic development and as a base for economic ties between town and country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has said:

"In order to finally resolve the rural question and vigorously push ahead with socialist construction it is necessary to deeply acquire the leader's idea of enhancing the role of the county and thoroughly realize it."

The position and role of the county is a strategic point in finally resolving the rural question and pressing ahead with the building of socialism and communism.

This problem was brilliantly resolved as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded the unique idea of the regional unit and base in the building of socialism and communism and carried it into effect.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published the work "Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction" with the lofty aim of defending, enriching and further glorifying the unique idea of this regional base which was advanced and being translated into reality by the great leader.

The validity and truth of this work have been clearly proved in the past 25 years of practice.

Rural construction and overall socialist construction have progressed successfully in our country with the county firmly built and its role enhanced as indicated in the work. All regions of the country have made an even progress, distinctions between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry narrowed down and socialist construction is now making headway successfully. This reality strikingly demonstrates the great vitality of this work.

**SKNDF Statement on Midterm Appraisal**  
*SK2003134589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation*  
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Mar 89

["Full text" of "Open Letter to All Fellow Countrymen," published by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front, SKNDF, in "Seoul" on 16 March—read by announcer]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, with the approach of the early midterm appraisal of the No Tae-u regime, the political situation has been overheated amid fierce political upheaval. The government and ruling party, which are being driven into a most serious crisis in managing the political climate, assumed the midterm appraisal as a means for breaking through the political situation in front and [break in transmission] have entered into a full-scale campaign for a rigged election.

This is an open betrayal to his own election pledges and an intolerable mockery against our people. The midterm appraisal, which the No Tae-u group is planning to conduct in mid-April, is not the fulfillment of No Tae-u's pledges to ask for the people's confidence in him, but is

instead a misuse of the pledge designed to take the leadership of the political situation. This is not an acceptance of the popular will but a political scheme designed to extend the military rule.

The No Tae-u group's scheme for a blitzkrieg midterm appraisal is a desperate measure to rescue the military rule from the crisis and an intellectually-designed political gamble.

With the dissemination of the *chuche* idea and the eruption of the desires of the people from all walks of life, the No Tae-u military regime today is not only faced with a fierce storm of the mass struggle, but also is being driven into a serious crisis amid the state of confrontation between the ruling and opposition camp in connection with the issue of eradicating the Fifth Republic irregularities.

On the other hand, even within the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], confrontation and disputes between the faction of the Fifth Republic and that of the Sixth Republic have been aggravated by the minute and the deceitful policy for democratization has reached its limit. Thus, the No Tae-u group is in an extreme situation in which it can no longer carry out state affairs unless it finds some new means for survival.

Under such circumstances, what the No Tae-u group, which is surrounded by foes on all sides, has worked out as the last measure for overcoming the crisis is the plan of a vote for an appraisal of policy performance, which was put forward in a blitzkrieg manner.

The vote for appraisal of policy performance, which is not linked to a confidence vote, is a deceitful scheme to retain the presidency to the last, regardless of the result of the vote, although No Tae-u's performance may be subject to evaluation in the form of a midterm appraisal. This is a sort of political coup d'etat designed to fabricate the popular will by taking the initiative before the abolishment of evil laws and the implementation of the local-government system.

Taking advantage of the midterm appraisal, the No Tae-u group is attempting to save the military rule from the crisis, making this rule absolute, and to settle the impending political problems in a way that it sees fit, thus implementing nation-selling treacherous policies by means of force.

Meanwhile, in case it is defeated in the national referendum, the No Tae-u group is attempting to overturn the current political climate of a minority ruling camp and majority opposition camp through an all-out resignation of the DJP parliamentarians. And if the situation does not develop as it hopes, it is scheming to launch an overall clean-up operation against patriotic and democratic forces by invoking the emergency authority on the pretext of political disorder.

This is another surprising political revolt surpassing the 13 April measures taken by Chon Tu-hwan to extend his power.

Our people who treasure justice and democracy can neither overlook nor tolerate, even in the slightest degree, such a wicked political scheme by the military dictators. The confrontation to be caused by the midterm appraisal is not a simple confrontation but a serious one, on which hinges a decision between the extension of the military rule and democratization and between reaction and progress.

Indeed, this confrontation is a decisive battle directly linked to the people's destiny and related to the future of the nation. If our people win the victory in this acute confrontation, the path for democratization will open, but if we are defeated, the military dictatorship will be legalized and the political situation will again enter into the dark era of reaction.

Our people should not merely idly sit waiting for misfortune to come nor should we make history regress [yoksai hutoe]. The prevailing situation demands that we make a responsible selection and wage a resolute struggle.

Indeed, now is the time for all patriotic masses who want to find a way for survival through independence, democracy, and reunification to rise up in struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship in unity, by renewing their firm resolution.

1. Let us all rise in the movement to force the present regime to resign.

The struggle to force the present No Tae-u regime to resign is the struggle to end the military rule and realize democratic politics. The No Tae-u regime, which was fabricated through rigged elections, is a replica of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime, which lost legitimacy from the outset. All the pledges for democratization made by No Tae-u are, all in all, lies and hypocrisy designed to deceive the people. None of his pledges have been realized.

In the past year since No Tae-u came to power, nothing has changed in colonial South Korea. The fascist evil laws are still in force and repressive organizations remain. The fascist order is being maintained. What has changed, if anything, is that the military dictators have become more cunning and more vicious.

Today the No Tae-u group's politics are not advancing toward democratization but are openly returning to authoritarianism. This shows that expecting democratic reform from the military hereditary regime is like expecting a benevolent heart from a burglar.



We should force the present No Tae-u regime to resign for democratization. All the people, taking the midterm appraisal as an occasion for a mass advance for liquidation of the military rule, should rise as one in the movement to force the No Tae-u regime to resign.

The movement for the resignation of the present regime is the first task to which all firepower of our national salvation struggle should be directed. The struggle for the wage increase, the struggle for campus democratization, and the struggle to oppose the opening of the markets are all urgent and important. However, the common slogan for struggle which we should not miss at this point is the realization of the No Tae-u regime's resignation.

All national salvation organizations and movement activists should unanimously concentrate their arrows on the movement for the resignation of the No Tae-u regime in unity and with one heart. The movement to force the present regime to resign should be expressed through practical and concrete actions.

The headquarters for the common struggle for the resignation of the present regime, holding a pannational rally to declare a no-confidence struggle against the present regime on 19 March, will appeal to all fellow countrymen to rise in the struggle to liquidate the No Tae-u military rule.

This is a solemn cannonade declaring a pannational movement to force the No Tae-u regime to resign. All fellow countrymen who want independence, democracy, and reunification, should join the rally to declare no-confidence and to force the No Tae-u regime to resign and should turn campuses, working sites, streets, farms, and churches across the country into places of demonstrations and rallies to denounce the military dictatorship.

The movement for the resignation of the present regime is a showdown between fascism and democracy and between nation-selling treachery and patriotism. In order to drag down No Tae-u from power, the rally to declare no-confidence should be linked to the rally to judge and overthrow him. This rally should also be developed into an all-masses resistance struggle.

All the people, let us advance to the pannational rally and to Chongwadae for the resignation of No Tae-u. The movement for resignation of the No Tae-u regime and the no-confidence movement are a patriotic national movement which has been united with one purpose. The movement for resignation of the No Tae-u regime is a mass movement to eliminate the military dictators from power through struggle and the no-confidence movement is a pannational antifascist resistance movement to remove him through the national referendum.

In order for the patriotic masses to actively cope with the enemy's maneuvers, these two must be combined. If despite our people's struggle of protest, the No Tae-u

regime attempts to maintain power by means of the interim appraisal, the people should pass a stern judgment with a pannational vote of no-confidence.

All the people should make the campaign sites across the country places of denouncing No Tae-u, and all the voters should make the voting stations places of anti-No Tae-u judgment.

The United States is the real ruler of the South, and a midwife of the military dictatorial regime. No Tae-u's plot to conduct an interim appraisal early for the prolongation of the military government is a scenario worked out by the United States during Bush's junket to Seoul.

Let us cut the No Tae-u colonial regime's lifeline by combining the antimilitary government struggle with the anti-U.S. struggle.

2. Let us form an anti-No Tae-u allied front. United we stand, divided we fall. Our people won during the June 1987 struggle because they were united in one, and failed in the 16 December election because they were divided. Our people should not wage a disunited struggle in the new confrontation with the military government, but should wage a struggle forming one allied front.

Although our people are differ in political views, religion, ideology, and ideals, they all aspire for democratization. Therefore, they should be united as one in the struggle against their enemy, No Tae-u, the military dictator. When our people form one allied front and wage a joint struggle against one vicious enemy, victory is assured.

We have the mass base, the mother's body, and the valuable experience of the June struggle with which we can form an anti-No Tae-u joint front. All the political parties, dissident organizations, workers, peasants, youths, students, small and medium entrepreneurs, religious struggle organizations, and interest groups aspiring for democratization desire to form one allied front and launch themselves into a joint struggle to cope with the No Tae-u ring's plot of interim appraisal. Reflecting on their demands, 13 dissident organizations, including Chonminnyon [National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation] and Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], on 14 March formed the headquarters for the joint struggle to oust the present regime, calling upon all democratic organizations to wage a joint and concerted struggle. All the democratic patriotic forces, let us form an allied front to oust the present regime, transcending the walls of political and partisan factions, and launch ourselves into a joint struggle.

The conservative opposition parties are attempting to compromise with the government and the ruling party again and to divide the democratic forces at a time when unity is more important than ever before. This is an intolerable traitorous act that will again ruin the struggle to terminate the military government. The opposition

parties should not betray the people by cooperating with the military dictatorial regime, pursuing their personal greed for power and partisan interests and strategy, but should launch themselves into the movement for no-confidence of the present regime by joining their strength with the democratic forces. Ever victorious is our people's strength united in one for the joint allied front to oust the No Tae-u regime.

Let us achieve the objective of terminating the military government, which we failed to realize in the June struggle and the presidential election, through an allied joint struggle of all patriotic democratic forces. Let us overthrow the military dictatorship and establish a democratic regime.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee  
[Dated] 16 March 1989, Seoul.

**Talk on Protecting Core of Student Movement**  
*SK1903140089 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Mar 89*

[Talk by Madame Yun from the program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] In this hour I will talk about the question of expanding and protecting the core ranks of the movement.

One of the important questions which arises in developing the student movement at present is the one of expanding the core ranks of the movement and protecting them from fascist suppression.

As you know, the movement's core ranks are those who are firmly resolved to devote themselves to fighting for the cause of realizing the masses' independence, who are able to proficiently apply fighting tactics; and who are able to arouse the masses to struggle by awakening and organizing them.

Everything has a core that decides its quality and regulates its existence and movement. Thus, only when there is a core in the student movement can the student masses be united as one and organized and mobilized to continue the student movement and can youths and students fully play a key role as the leading forces of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national reunification and national salvation.

Why is it important to expand and protect the core ranks of the student movement? This is, in a word, because the mass movement for independence can be further accelerated when the organizational cohesion of the movement's ranks is realized on the initiative of the core forces. The movement's core forces develop the masses into powerful fighting forces by organizing and uniting them as one and organize and conduct the independence struggle with a goal in mind in conformity with the masses's aspirations and demands.

In this way, the movement's core forces play a weighty role in the mass movement. Therefore, an organization without a core is like scattered sand, and such an organization cannot smoothly perform its role in struggle. This shows that only when core forces are solid in the mass struggle can struggle be led to victory while organizing the masses and generalizing the movement.

Also in the student movement, youths and students are playing a key and leading role in our masses struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. To fully play this role in the future, they should also unceasingly expand the core ranks of the movement. The core forces of the movement are not naturally brought up in the ivory tower, but effectively nurtured and disciplined amid the practice of the movement. The practice of struggle is a mighty means that nurtures and disciplines youths and students into resolute fighters and core movement forces.

In the course of conscious-awakening work and practical struggle, youths and students more closely acquaint themselves with the justness of the cause of the struggle for independence and possess a powerful will to unyieldingly fight in the teeth of any adverse circumstances.

For this reason, youths and students should continuously discipline themselves amid a practical struggle while awakening their consciousness. Only then can they become core forces which have grasped the theory, strategy, and tactics of the reform movement for independence and which lead the student movement with a firm fighting resolve and proficient organizational capabilities for pushing ahead with struggle and commanding the masses.

In the student movement, it is also important to actively protect the core ranks of the movement from fascist suppression. The military dictatorial group is hellbent on fascist suppression aimed at stifling the student movement and removing the core forces of the movement. To this end, the group deploys intelligence agents on every campus and makes them detect and report moves of students.

It is a very pressing task to actively protect the core forces of the movement under the situation in which the tentacles of the intelligence politics of the United States and the No Tae-u group have spread deep into the campus and the arrows of the operations to stifle the student movement are being directed at the core movement forces.

Therefore, I would like to stress that protecting the movement's core forces from fascist suppression is an indispensable matter in developing the student movement, a way for expediting independence, democracy, and reunification, and the obligation of students who fight together in the same ranks with them.

Thus, youths and students should make efforts to protect the core movement forces. To actively protect the core movement forces, they should struggle for the abolition

of the intelligence surveillance system on campus, detect and remove plainclothes policemen and their lackeys, who have sneaked into the ranks of the student movement, and constantly heighten vigilance. At the same time, they should provide those students wanted by the enemy with shelters and ensure them conditions for activities. It is desirable to actively protect their activities materially and spiritually.

In addition, youths and students should fight for the removal of the wanted list and the immediate and unconditional release of those students in prison.

Youths and students should recognize again the role of core forces in the student movement and pay great attention to expanding and protecting core ranks. Only then can fruitful progress be made in the movement of youths and students and can the victory in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for reunification be expedited.

### South Korea

#### U.S.-North Korean Contact in PRC Reported

SK2103114889 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
21 Mar 89 p 2

[Report by YONHAP from Washington]

[Text] An official of the U.S. Department of State has disclosed that U.S. and North Korean diplomats had contacts with each other in Beijing on 28 February for the third time since the United States recently adopted appeasement measures toward North Korea.

A spokesman of the East Asian and Pacific Bureau of the State Department has revealed that a political affairs official of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing met a political affairs official of the North Korean Embassy at a neutral place on 28 February and discussed general matters, and that this was "of use."

After the U.S. appeasement measures toward North Korea were announced on 31 October last year, U.S. and North Korean diplomats had contacts on two occasions—on 6 December and 24 January—and exchanged a proposal for tripartite talks and a reply to it.

#### U.S. Official Urges ROK To Expand Imports

SK1803025989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
18 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Washington (YONHAP)—South Korea should reduce its growing trade surplus with the United States by expanding imports rather than by cutting exports, a high-ranking U.S. trade official said Thursday.

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative Peter E. Allgeier, speaking to Korean correspondents in Washington, D.C., urged Korea to liberalize its communications, financial and agricultural markets.

Allgeier said he cannot yet predict which nation will be designated a "priority country for urgent negotiations to lower trade barriers" by the U.S. government under the revised "super section 301 of the U.S. Trade and Tariff Act," adding that one month of study is needed before any decision.

Washington is keeping a close eye on Seoul's response to U.S. pressures for market opening, he said, pointing out that Korea is preparing to avoid U.S. retaliation by founding four task forces—in charge of agricultural goods, communications, intellectual property rights and special laws—for easing import restrictions.

Allgeier proposed that the U.S. and Korea cooperate in opening markets in Japan and China rather than engaging in trade disputes.

The won has not appreciated enough against the U.S. dollar, Allgeier maintained.

He said the anti-American mood in Korea stems from trade friction and is due mainly to misunderstanding.

Letting U.S. commodities and services into Korea and protecting U.S. intellectual property rights will damage only a few monopolistic enterprises, not the country's whole economy, he claimed.

Korea can afford to give wider market access to U.S. agricultural products, Allgeier added, even if America cannot demand sudden market opening as agricultural imports are a very sensitive issue in Korea.

#### 6 Christian Groups Oppose U.S. Base Relocation

SK1803064589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Taejon—Six Christian organizations here and in Chungchong-namto said yesterday they would stage public rallies from April to oppose the reportedly planned relocation of the U.S. military installation in Yongsan in the vicinity of this provincial capital city. In a joint news conference, their representatives asserted the U.S. Forces Korea should move out of the country, not move to Taejon and that "such an attempt is against the will of people."

They said they would form an alliance with "democratic forces" to fight off the move, which is yet to be confirmed by the government authorities.

THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, a Hong Kong-based weekly, said in its Feb. 2 issue "the U.S. command is expected to move to Taejon, 100 miles south of Seoul, where the South Korean Army Headquarters (which currently adjoins Yongsan) is also due to be relocated in mid-year."

The SANKEI SHIMBUN also reported Feb. 17 that South Korea is likely to relocate its Army and Air Force Headquarters from Seoul to the vicinity of Taejon in July or August this year.



Quoting high-ranking military sources in Seoul, the leading Japanese economic daily said the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command will also move down to the suburbs of Taejon.

Yet, there have been no official comments about the relocation plan, either from the Korea or U.S. authorities.

Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun told a National Assembly session on Feb. 15 that the ministry only had studied the relocation plan.

**U.S. Businessmen Air Grievances at Conference**  
*SK1803020489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 18 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 18 (YONHAP)—American businessmen, airing grievances in their business operations in Korea Friday, demanded that Korea lower barriers to banking and other areas.

Members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, attending a conference on the resort island of Cheju, showered ranking government officials with complaints and demands.

Chairman John Reed and other members called for the government to remove the limit on Korean won credit to foreign bank branches in Seoul and to increase the number of branches, providing equal business conditions to domestic banks.

They also called for removal of restrictions on investment by trading companies to allow them to set up operations in Seoul, especially in the food wholesaling sector.

Actions to protect Americans' intellectual property rights were also demanded at the two-day conference.

Among the 14 Korean Government officials present was Vice Economic Planning Minister Yi Hyong-ku, who in a prepared speech told the Americans that South Korea would continue to open its market steadily and to appreciate the won because of the trade surplus.

"To increase imports from the United States will be favorable to South Korea's growth in the long run, and we will continue efforts to increase domestic demand as well as to open the market," he said.

**Foreign Minister Meets With Kissinger**  
*SK1903013189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Mar 89 p 2*

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Ho-chong met with visiting former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at his office yesterday.

They exchanged views on Korea's ongoing northern policies and the recent geopolitical situation on the Korean peninsula, a ministry spokesman said.

**No Urges Army To Meet North's 'Adventurism'**  
*SK2103053189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0522 GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u, raising the possibility of North Korea engaging in military adventurism against the South, called Tuesday for calm and an end to disorder to prevent a "misjudgement" by the heavily armed North.

North Korea's 1 million man Army and its recent introduction of highly sophisticated fighter-bombers and guided weapons to upgrade its offensive capabilities despite a 4 billion U.S. dollar foreign debt is evidence of the threat posed by the North, the president said in an address at a graduation ceremony at the military academy.

No urged the Armed Forces to be strong enough to meet any military adventures of the North, saying that Pyongyang must choose between the open-door policy of its communist allies—the Soviet Union, China and East European nations—or external solutions to its internal problems.

He pledged to overcome disorder and safeguard democracy by preventing a violent and destructive class struggle.

**Sports Minister on Naming N-S Unified Team**  
*SK1803023989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Mar 89 p 12*

[Text] Sports Minister Kim Chip said Thursday that the naming of the projected unified team will be the key factor leading to success in the on-going South-North sports talks.

Kim made the remarks during a session reporting on the results of the Seoul Olympics. The session was held at Changwon, Kyongsangnam-to, a leg of his provincial tour.

South and North Korean delegates were stymied on naming the unified team in earlier talks on March 9. The delegates from the South insisted on calling the team Korea in English while those from the North said it should be Koryo.

Kim said "Our side is prepared to make concessions on various matters arising in the course of forming the South-North joint team for the 1990 Beijing Asian Games."

However, he said, it would be very difficult for South Korea to make unilateral concessions on the matter of the team's name.

The word "Korea" has long been known as the official name of the Korean peninsula in international society and it is quite natural to call the unified team Korea while also calling it in Korean "South-North Unified Team," he said.

Both sides also had differences on such matters as the team's flag, way of selecting athletes, training and on sharing expenses for the joint team in the talks on March 9.

The second talks between the sports officials of South and North is scheduled to be held on March 28 at the truce village of Panmunjom.

**Institute Warns of Possible Japanese Protectionism**  
*SK2003032689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT*  
*20 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 20 (YONHAP)—Japan may take steps to stop a flood of imports from Korea and other newly industrialized countries, a state-run research institute said Monday.

Korea Institute of Economics and Technology (KIET) said it is likely that the Japanese industry may file suits charging dumping of Korean cement, steel and acrylic yarn.

Japan will use every means possible to restrict imports of automobiles, color television sets, video tape recorders and electronic parts, it said.

To guard against such protectionist moves, Korean companies should closely study how the Japanese anti-dumping system works and prevent a radical increase of exports to Japan.

If anti-dumping suits are filed, Korea should submit evidence and participate in the examination to ensure there is no adverse judgement, it recommended.

It advised the Korean Government to actively block Japan's protectionist moves through bilateral or multi-lateral negotiations.

**Construction Companies To Enter Japanese Markets**  
*SK1803031289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT*  
*18 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 18 (YONHAP)—Six South Korean construction companies have won permits to compete for a share of the 1,000 trillion yen (about 7.616 trillion U.S. dollars) Japanese market for the coming decade, officials at the Construction Ministry said Saturday.

Since the end of last year, Samsung Construction, Daewoo Corp., Hyundai Engineering and Construction, Miryung Construction, Ssangyong Construction and Sam Whan Corp. have obtained construction permits to take part in Japan's national development and archipelago restructuring projects, designed to be completed by the year 2000.

Another eight companies, including Dongsan Construction, Daelim Industrial, Kuk Dong Construction and Han Il Development, recently applied to the Japanese Government for permits for the 60 trillion yen a year construction market, the officials said.

Japan had never allowed foreign firms to enter its construction market until it began to issue permits to Korean firms last year.

Samsung, granted a permit last December, has won a 15.232 million dollar contract to build a Korean school jointly with a Japanese company. It will begin construction in April.

Daewoo, Samsung, Samwhan, Hyundai and Miryung will tender for a 5.50 million dollar contract to build the Korean Consulate General in Fukuoka jointly with Japanese companies, the officials said.

The 13 foreign construction firms in the Japanese market also include six American and one French company.

The Ministry forecast active construction in third nations, including Siberia, by combining Japan's financial and technological power with Korean experience, they said.

**Discussions With USSR on Opening Sea Routes**  
*SK2103004689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*21 Mar 89 p 1*

[Text] Korea and the Soviet Union will hold the second round of maritime talks in Moscow on March 27-29 to discuss opening of direct sea routes between the two countries, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) announced yesterday.

A spokesman said the government will dispatch a seven-member delegation, headed by Choe Chang-hwa, director general of the KMPA's Marine Transport Bureau, to the Moscow talks Thursday.

The Soviet delegation will be led by V.D. Kornilov, director general of the Foreign Relations Department, the Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine, he said.

The talks will be focused on opening of direct sea routes and Soviet participation in the transportation of cargoes between Korea and other countries.

In the first Korea-Soviet maritime talks held in Seoul in December last year, the Soviet side requested that Soviet merchant ships be allowed to transport cargoes between Korea and other countries, in return for opening direct sea routes.

But the Korean government rejected the proposal on the grounds that the opening of direct sea routes should be linked to engagement of Soviet vessels in transportation of cross-trade cargoes.

Meanwhile, bilateral trade amounted to \$205 million last year—\$28 million in exports and \$177 million in imports.

Major export items are textiles, tires, footwear and toys, while import commodities include timber, yarn, coal and minerals.

# **Team To Visit Moscow 27-29 Mar**

SK2103033389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (YONHAP)—A South Korean team will visit Moscow March 27-29 for detailed talks on opening a direct sea route with the Soviet Union, a spokesman for the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said Tuesday.

A seven-member delegation headed by Choe Chang-hwa, director general of KMPA's Maritime Transport Bureau, will leave for Moscow on Thursday, the spokesman said.

The meeting was suggested by V. D. Konilov, director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Soviet Union's Maritime Authority, when he visited Seoul last December.

The official said Pusan, the largest port in South Korea, and the two Far Eastern Soviet ports of Nakhodka and Vostochniy are likely to be designated ports of call.

The route is expected to be opened in the second half of this year, he said.

Observers see the meeting as a chance to consider a Soviet request for permission for Soviet-flag vessels to transport freight from Korean ports to third countries.

Domestic businesses oppose the idea because they fear it would cut into their market share, but welcome the opening of the direct sea route.

Direct trade between the two countries amounted to 2,669 teus (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 1,280,000 tons last year. The trans-siberian railroad carried 12,879 teus to the European area.

# **Friendship Association Planned With Hungary**

SK1903031989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Parliamentarians from South Korea and Hungary exchanged an agreement to form a friendship association Friday.

The agreement, the first between Seoul parliamentarians and their socialist counterparts, was signed by Rep. Pak Chung-su on the Korean side while Hungarian lawmaker Sandor Bachi represented his side.

Korean parliamentary delegation, led by Rep. Pak of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is currently attending the 81th Inter-Parliamentarian Union (IPU) session held in Budapest, Hungary.

Both sides have agreed to notify each other of the list of members wanting to join the Korean-Hungarian Parliamentary Friendship Society.

# **Pope Trying To Arrange Visit to North**

SK2103083289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] London, March 21 (YONHAP)—Pope John Paul II is earnestly trying to arrange a visit to North Korea while he is in South Korea for the 44th International Eucharistic Congress in Seoul, an informed source close to the Vatican said Tuesday.

Decisive action from the Pope is expected around the end of the Oct. 5-8 congress, the source said, noting that the visit is a very "sensitive" problem.

The pontiff would fly from Seoul to Pyongyang aboard his private plane and stay a few hours to meet North Korean leader Kim Il-sung, the source said.

A spokesman for the Vatican, however, would not confirm the report.

North Korea reportedly invited the Pope to visit Pyongyang when a five-member delegation visited the Vatican on Easter Day last year.

# **EEC May Set Up Permanent Mission in Seoul**

SK2103021589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Brussels, March 21 (YONHAP)—The European Economic Community is considering establishing a permanent mission in Seoul, an EEC spokesman said Monday.

The EEC Executive Committee is now reviewing the matter and will open talks with South Korean officials when Martin Bangemann, commissioner in charge of internal market and industry, goes to Seoul Wednesday, the spokesman said.

The EEC has not yet worked out details of establishing a mission in Seoul, he said.

South Korea opened its permanent mission to the EEC Feb. 1.

Bangemann will meet with Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun, Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song and Trade and Industry Minister Han Sung-su during his three-day visit to Seoul.

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on March 17 recommending that the EEC set up permanent missions in Seoul and Hong Kong to promote direct investment and joint venture projects as well as industrial cooperation.

The EEC has 86 missions in, among other nations, the United States, Japan, China, Indonesia, Thailand and Yugoslavia.



**No To Launch 'War' Against 'Leftist Forces'**  
*SK1803065789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
18 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u has indicated that an all-out war will soon be launched against leftist forces who are attempting to ignite a class revolution involving radical workers and students masquerading under the mask of democratic reforms.

The President made public his strong determination to get tough with those who challenge law and order at a luncheon meeting with the nation's leading prosecutors at Chongwadae yesterday.

He pointed out that "now our country's law and order is under attack, and the nation faces a situation threatening the continuous on-going process of democratic reforms."

"The real state of the situation is that the left-leaning class revolutionary forces are flourishing in all fields of our society under the disguise of democratic reforms," he argued.

"Campuses have turned into a place for the education of 'chuche' ideology (of North Korea's Kim Il-song) and labor disputes for wage raises have changed into political and class struggles," he said.

The President also noted that "radical leftism has even made inroads into our cultural societies and various crimes are spreading, threatening the people's livelihood."

"An overwhelming majority of the people want to keep free democracy and strongly urge the government to put an end to this situation as soon as possible," he said.

Then he called upon the leading prosecutors "to take the lead in solving this difficult situation at any cost."

He stressed that the prosecution "is required to prove its worth by taking the initiative in safeguarding free democracy, resolutely countering the leftist forces."

No also called upon the prosecution to increase their efforts for eradicating the "so-called five social evils—organized crime, drug abuse, human trafficking, rape and unsanitary foodstuffs."

The President also referred to the pressing issue of his midterm appraisal, which he said "would give momentum in determining the nation's destiny."

He said that the nation is at a crossroads in determining whether or not it can achieve democracy and a market economy on the basis of law and order on the occasion of the midterm test. The referendum is expected to be held on April 12.

He explained, "The midterm appraisal is an election pledge to the people, and it came from my pure will to translate into action the June 29 declaration and to help attain democracy under any circumstances without wallowing in arrogance even after I became President."

"But, challenging my will is the long confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties and the ensuing political instability which have only caused a useless waste of national energy," he contended.

Senior prosecutors from across the nation were told yesterday at a meeting to get tough in curbing lawbreaking activities that pose a grave threat to the free democratic system.

Meeting with chiefs of district prosecutors' offices at the Prosecutor-General's Office, Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku said that the law-enforcement authorities should take stern measures to root out radical North Korean sympathizers.

**RDP Legislator Resigns Over Labor Handling**  
*SK2103055589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT*  
21 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (YONHAP)—An up-and-coming opposition lawmaker with a wide following among workers and the underprivileged has resigned his Assembly seat out of frustration over the "helplessness of parliament" and in protest of the government's "suppression of the labor movement."

No Mu-hyon, 43, of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) submitted his resignation to the National Assembly speaker on March 17 in accordance with the National Assembly Law.

"What good is the National Assembly if the government disobeys the law?" asked No Tuesday, alluding to charges that the ruling camp obstructed witnesses from testifying in hearings on the Kwangju uprising and corruption in the administration of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

No, a human rights attorney-turned-politician, has frequently complained about limits to his capacity to deal with parliamentary politics as well as labor disputes.

If No's resignation is accepted, a by-election is to be held in the Chung-ku constituency in Pusan, from where he came, within 90 days.

The RDP has said it will try to persuade No to retract his resignation.

The first-term assemblyman came from nowhere and figured prominently during nationally televised parliamentary hearings earlier this year on corruption cases of former President Chon's era with his grilling of Chon's key aides.

In an RDP caucus Tuesday morning, No expressed dissatisfaction over President No Tae-u's decision to postpone the interim appraisal of his presidency, saying the "political arena has been buried because of the appraisal issue."

Apparently in reference to dissidents clamoring for the ouster of the incumbent government, he also maintained that there exists a force in Korean society that refuses to recognize the No government, asserting that the ruling party's performance now differs little from that of the Chon era.

#### **Warrants Issued for 9 Subway Union Leaders**

SK1803070789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Police sought arrest warrants for nine more labor leaders on violence charges yesterday, involve din the general strike by workers of the Seoul Subway Corp.

The prosecution issued arrest writs of Chong Yun-kwang, 42, head of the trade union, and Sok Chi-sun, 32, hours before police apprehended them at the sit-in at the Kunja Car Depot early Thursday morning.

Police placed 15 other unionists on the wanted list on similar charges.

The law-enforcement authorities released 2,203 of the 2,345 workers whom police hauled away from the strike area after receiving written pledges from them to return to work.

Police are seeking to arrest about 30 unionists without physical detention while sending roughly 100 others back home in the wake further investigation.

The Seoul city government and the subway corporation, meanwhile, said that about 2,405 workers, 70 percent of the total workforce needed for operation of the mass transit system, reported to work as of 7 a.m. yesterday.

Those who expressed an intention to return to their jobs amounted to 3,273 workers, according to the corporation.

The corporation said that 374 car engineers, 88.4 percent of the total 423 operators returned to work yesterday.

About 200 unionized workers and their relatives staged a protest rally at the main office of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] in Mapo-ku at about 10 a.m. Thursday. They demanded release of the workers from police custody and resignation of Kim Myong-nyon as corporation president, making charges of a brutal police attack on the strikers at the Kunja Car Depot.

Roughly 700 subway workers formed a provisional executive council of the trade union at a meeting held at a conference room of the opposition RDP at 11:30 a.m. yesterday.

Three hundreds of the 700 employees launched a similar protest at the Party for Peace and Democracy nearby at around 1 p.m. on the day, slipping out of the RDP.

They also made a resolution to continue the general walkout until the authorities concerned release chairman Chong and all other union leaders, electing Kang Chong-chin, 45, to head the union temporarily.

#### **Editorial Urges Strikers To Return to Work**

SK1803031989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Intolerable Subway Strike"]

[Text] Citizens and notably low-income earners depending on the Seoul subway are enraged by the general strike started by the subway unionists Thursday in spite of the public's view that the mass transit system for an average of more than 2.7 million daily passengers should not be stopped under any circumstances.

The strike has resulted in added hardship and inconvenience to people in the metropolitan area who ever suffer from a sort of traffic warfare during the rush hours.

Following the free-ride sabotage last week, the subway labor trouble appeared to be on the road to a solution as the Seoul mayor, who is in a position to supervise the municipal subway corporation, verbally endorsed the implementation of the 10-point labor-management agreement reached on Oct. 5 last year as demanded by the union.

However, the crucial negotiation in the final stage was broken of as the union adamantly stuck to an unreasonable demand that the mayor himself sign the document to ensure the full implementation of the accord by the subway corporation. But this bid was rejected by the Seoul administration on the ground that the appropriate signatory representing management, the counterpart of the labor union, is legally limited to the subway corporation president.

Consequently, the time public servants and other employees to get to office in the morning had to be delayed by an hour or so. This situation is likely to cause enormous economic losses, in addition to great inconvenience to the people's traffic life. It also added fuel to the nation's uneasiness about the situation.

In fact, the Seoul subway has been halted twice within less than a year. Its operation was first suspended for about three hours on June 17 last year due to a strike. Also not to be forgotten is the four-day free-ride sabotage by the unionists starting March 6, not to mention several critical periods when workers were on the verge of going on strike in the past.

In addition, the union put forth such unreasonable and excessive demands as the withdrawal of legal charges against masterminds of the free-ride sabotage, the release of a former union leader now under detention on the

charge of embezzling public funds and the dismissal of the subway corporation president. These demands are really secondary, being not substantially involved in improvements of working conditions, the very bone of labor disputes.

Technically given the present legal framework, the union cannot legally stage any sabotage or strike for a cooling-off period of 15 days which began last Tuesday when the Central Labor Commission accepted a plea from the subway corporation for its ex officio arbitration of the labor dispute.

Generally speaking, labor disputes must be settled through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. Both labor and management should seek one compromise after another, if they are in discord over the solution of disputes in a package deal.

The subway is an especially public enterprise whose real master is the nation and the citizenry. It is indeed intolerable to go on strike in defiance of the citizens' cordial call to head off sabotage and strikes, a plight inflicting inconvenience upon the general public.

We can hardly see that the subway dispute is vital to the unionists' rights to live, as their monthly earnings reportedly average 900,000 won, a good level compared with those of other state-run and public enterprises, where there is a minimum monthly wage of only 140,000 won for those engaged on production lines.

We don't want to agree with an allegation that the subway strike was masterminded by radical dissidents in an attempt to trigger a fervent spring struggle.

All workers are once again urged to return to their working positions immediately to serve the citizens, not letting their grudges and displeasure get the better of them even though their sit-in struggle was dismissed Thursday night by riot police.

At the same time, the subway management is to blame for its inability to settle the labor dispute.

Also suggested is an institutional system to effectively prevent the recurrence of sabotage which paralyzes the subway. Under no circumstances should labor disputes be abused for impure political purposes with bona fide citizens as victims.

**Strike To Continue Until Leaders' Release**  
SK2103061889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT  
21 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (YONHAP)—Seoul's strike-plagued subway system continued to provide limited services for the sixth consecutive day Tuesday as workers clocked in but refused to work until union leaders are released.

About 76 percent of the 5,900 union members joined the work force, but only 16 percent did their jobs.

Prosecutors and police are considering arresting some 1,000 workers who continue to occupy the head offices of the two major opposition parties because the parties have ignored orders to turn over the organizers, who are already wanted by police on charges of staging an illegal strike.

Seoul City administration, which controls the mass transit system, has accepted the resignation of Subway Corp. President Kim Myong-nyon.

Kim's ouster, for allegedly reneging on a labor-management accord reached last year, was a key union demand. He was replaced by former Vice Labor Minister Han Chin-hui, 59.

Unionists said they would return to work if the authorities drop all legal actions against union leaders and members under arrest or on a wanted list by police.

"We won't return to work unless all the arrested or on a wanted-list union workers are released and management withdraws legal complaints filed against leading union members," said So Chang-ho, head of the union's interim leadership, formed after the arrest of union President Chong Yun-kwang.

Labor Minister Chang Yong-chol told the National Assembly Monday that his ministry could ask for leniency if service is resumed through a compromise between labor and management.

It is still the basic tenet of government thinking, however, to deal sternly with illegal and destructive acts, Chang added.

The subway strike began March 15 but was declared illegal because subway workers did not honor the mandated 15-day cooling-off period.

Workers have warned that operating trains without proper maintenance "risks the lives of citizens."

"Lives of Seoul citizens are being threatened because the subway cars are being given poor maintenance," a senior union member said.

Subway officials dismissed the charge as groundless.

"We have already studied all the possibilities and the current subway system does not have any safety problems," a management spokesman said.

The 116.5 kilometer Seoul subway system, which normally carries 3 million people a day, is running less than half the usual number of trains due to the job action.



**Subway Corporation Restructuring Considered**  
*SK1803025389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
*18 Mar 89 p 3*

[Text] The Seoul City administration is studying a plan to make the Seoul Metropolitan Subway Corp. a public enterprise under the direct control of the municipal government in a bid to prevent the corporation from becoming embroiled in labor disputes similar to the continuing general strike by subway workers, sources said yesterday.

The sources said the public enterprise under study will be manned by public servants, whose labor activities are currently strictly banned, but it will be managed like a local public enterprise in Japan.

The municipal government is also seriously considering transferring management of subway line No. 1 from the strike-ridden corporation to the Korean National Railroad (KNR), they said.

The first subway line linking Chongnyangni and Seoul Railway Station has been operated by KNR despite the strike by subway workers.

The subway line is connected with Seoul-Inchon and Seoul-Suwon electrified lines, run by KNR.

**Han Chin-hui To Head Seoul Subway Corporation**  
*SK2103012789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*21 Mar 89 p 3*

[Text] The government yesterday appointed Han Chin-hui, former vice labor minister, as president of the strike-stricken Seoul Subway Corporation, replacing Kim Myong-nyon.

Han, 59, an expert in labor affairs, is reputed for his ability to mediate labor disputes.

He had served as chairman of the Central Labor Committee in early 1980s, and had helped settle the labor-management conflicts at Hyundai and Daewoo companies last year.

**Police Reject Hyundai's Request for Aid**  
*SK1903020789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
*19 Mar 89 p 3*

[Text] Cho Chong-sok, director of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), brushed aside yesterday Hyundai Heavy Industries Co.'s request for police intervention in dispersing militant prostrike shipyard workers.

Commenting on labor unrest at the nation's largest shipyard, Cho said he thinks now is not the time for police to intervene in the labor dispute as there are signs of subduing or a rising possibility of settlement by convening of an extraordinary meeting by prostrike workers.

He said he believes police intervention could aggravate the current situation, although public opinions are that it is necessary to seek an early settlement of the three-month-long labor strife.

Meanwhile, a YONHAP NEWS AGENCY report from Changwon said the Kyongsangnam-do Provincial Police Bureau has decided to send in riot police to forcibly disperse hard-core shipyard workers.

Management of the shipyard Thursday asked for the NPH and the Ministry of Home Affairs to dispatch police to haul away prostrike employees who have obstructed other workers from returning to work.

Prostrike employees and antistrike workers have frequently clashed, leaving about 200 people from both sides injured since Feb. 11 when the shipyard began to resume operation on a partial basis.

**22 Students Arrested for Violent DJP Intrusion**  
*SK2103011689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*21 Mar 89 p 2*

[Text] Seoul Chongro Police arrested 22 university students and booked another without physical detention on charges of violence, obstructing official duties and attempting arson.

All of them have been under police custody since Friday morning when they were taken away from the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) in which they had staged a 30-minute anti-government protest.

The students, including Kim Yong-hun, an English department senior at Tanguk University, intruded into the DJP headquarters in Kwanhun-tong, downtown Seoul, and staged the violent protest before being led away by riot policemen.

**Opposition 'Launching' Outdoor Rallies**  
*SK1803072189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*18 Mar 89 p 2*

[Text] Major opposition parties and dissident forces are launching full-fledged outdoor rallies today to solicit voters' support for their political causes in face of the upcoming midterm assessment of President No Tae-u.

The largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) will organize a massive rally at a stadium in Puchon, near Seoul, at 2 p.m. today. The curtain-raiser assembly will be followed by several barnstorming tours across the nation.

In the Puchon rally, PPD president Kim Tae-chung will disclose the finalized PPD position on the projected interim test, which is widely thought to be going to come to pass on April 12.

As long as No's appraisal is concerned, Kim's vacillating position has blurred the PPD line in comparison with that of the Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam.

Kim of the PPD has been demanding that the assessment plebiscite be held without putting No's presidency at stake.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said yesterday, "We do not think an interim test which does not risk No's office is the best method. But it is the next best acceptable method to evade political chaos."

PPD leader Kim is anticipated to make a new proposal today that the subject of the assessment should be No's future policy toward full democracy and the liquidation of evil vestiges of the past regime.

Outlining the PPD stance to be bared today, spokesman Yi noted, "If the majority of voters vote down No's policy, the President should alter his policy direction."

Meanwhile, the second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] will hold an outdoor gathering in Onyang, Chungchong-namto, today, the third organized by the RDP, following rallies in the coal mine cities of Taebaek and Hoengsong, Kangwon-to.

However, the RDP's rally is different from the PPD's in its nature because the RDP made it clear that the midterm evaluation should be a test to decide whether or not No has to step down.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam, who has followed the toughest line against No as long as the midterm test is concerned, has charged that the No administration has exposed its limitations in sweeping away the bad legacies of the Fifth Republic.

Therefore, RDP president Kim maintained, the people should judge in the forthcoming appraisal whether or not No should step down.

Kim is expected to propose that if No is voted down in the referendum, a caretaker Cabinet should be formed to administer a presidential election to be held 60 days after No steps down.

**Tight Security Surrounded Postponement Decision**  
*SK2103015089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
21 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Tight security had been imposed on President No Tae-u's decision to postpone his interim test until it was announced yesterday morning in a nationally-televised speech.

Key ruling officials were confined to "safe houses" near Chongwadae and in hotels in downtown Seoul Sunday through yesterday morning with strict orders to keep it secret.

Secretary General Yi Chong-chan and floor-leader Kim Yun-hwan stayed Sunday night in a downtown hotel to evade news reporters.

Party chairman Pak Chun-kyu moved from hotel to hotel before he slipped into his home after midnight.

No seemed to have made the final decision to put the interim test off during his visit to Cheju-do Saturday.

After returning to Chongwadae around 2 p.m. Saturday, No held a series of meetings with staff members and key party officials which lasted throughout the afternoon.

No first disclosed his plan outside when he met with National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, and party chairman Pak over dinner at Chongwadae in the evening.

After the dinner, No called in five key ruling party officials, his presidential aides and pertinent cabinet members to discuss.

News reporters sensed something extraordinary was happening and asked for a clue.

But they avoided the press' inquiry, replying, "We don't know, either. Let's wait and see what will come."

Ruling party leaders, including chairman Pak Chun-kyu welcomed President No Tae-u's decision yesterday as a "resolute decision to save the nation from possible political chaos."

But lower party officials who had looked forward to No's popular vote in mid-April appeared disappointed, while refraining from making any outright complaint.

Pak told reporters yesterday morning that he sensed No had been wrestling with whether or not to call for the appraisal for several days.

Pak appeared relieved with the postponement, saying that had it been called at an early date as many party hardliners asked him to do, it would have led to political chaos leaving No in "bruise-riddled glory."

The party's powerful Central Executive Committee outwardly evaluated No's decision as "desirable" in that it came through compromise with the opposition.

But a committee member wistfully said, "No might have made his decision discreetly. I wonder how the people would have accepted it...."

A party secretariat who had been busy for the past several weeks preparing for No's interim review said that he simply felt dejected.

## Reaction to No's Announced Appraisal Postponement

### Presidential Spokesman Comments

SK2103014689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
21 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong yesterday said there would be no interim evaluation tied to a confidence vote during the remainder of President No Tae-u's five-year term.

He disclosed that there were a series of consultations between Chongwadae and the opposition parties over the past week before a joined meeting of the government and Chongwadae decided not to conduct the interim evaluation on March 17. Yi said, however, that the final decision to postpone the midterm appraisal indefinitely was made by President No late Sunday following another joint meeting of the government and Chongwadae officials the same evening.

"It is my understanding that President No has no immediate plan to meet with the three opposition leaders but Chongwadae's doors are always open any time to three Kims," he told reporters.

In the meantime, Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling party, told reporters that an interim evaluation of No in the forum of a national referendum is the least desirable method.

"The midterm appraisal, if the ruling and opposition camps agree, could be conducted at the National Assembly," he said.

### Effects of Postponement

SK2103010289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Mar 89 2

[By staff reporter Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] As he did on June 29, 1987, accepting the call of the people for democratic reforms as a presidential contender, President No Tae-u surprised the nation again by virtually scrapping a plan to hold a referendum for the midterm appraisal of his performance.

Although the midterm test was itself an election pledge he made during his electioneering in December, 1987, No and his Democratic Justice Party [DJP] had hoped to use it as a tool to reverse the political tide against the opposition camp now holding a majority on the floor.

But, ever-intensifying extreme political confrontation and the dreadful attempt of violent leftist forces to overthrow the current political order apparently forced the President to change his mind.

In particular, No was much more concerned about the possible collapse of the national economy now facing various difficulties, including poor export performance in case of a fierce political showdown over the poll, which is sure to drive a society into extreme confusion.

In fact, signs of serious conflicts among political groups were already developing with the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] led by Kim Yong-sam engaging in a nationwide campaign to force No to step down through the poll along with dissidents and radical students.

Officials of the ruling camp claimed just after No's decision, that they could win the poll with ease, if it were held as originally scheduled, citing the results of various public surveys they conducted.

Then, why did No decide to shelve the plan?

A ranking official explained, "No did not want to drive the entire nation into a situation of confrontation and confusion which is sure to prompt a national catastrophe eventually, even though the vote would strengthen his grip on political affairs."

In other words, the President refused to enjoy a "victory full of scars," which only puts a burden on the people. He dared to face public criticism that he "broke his election pledge to the people" to prevent a national crisis, according to him.

The postponement of the test also manifests the limit is of the ruling camp's current political status as a ruling party reeling from action by the opposition camp which enjoys a working majority on the floor.

Amid strong objections of opposition forces against a plan to hold the poll without liquidating the evil legacies of the former government ruled by Chon Tu-hwan, the leaders of the ruling camp had been at odds over how to have the midterm test.

No's aides at Chongwadae preferred a simple test on No's policy, while the hawks in the DJP insisted on staking No's presidency, and the sudden resignation of Kim Yong-kap as government administration minister strengthened the position of the party hardliners. The party members resolved Friday to hold the test as a kind of confidence vote.

But, over the weekend, the situation underwent a rapid change with the President "making a decision that transcends the position of the government and the DJP," according to the highranking official.

"It is clear that the President's authority will be greatly strengthened if he wins the vote, and in return the opposition parties will face a difficult situation following their defeat in the vote," he said.

"However, the President made the choice to solve the problems through political compromises," he said.



Behind No's decision are also a complicated power struggle and covert negotiations between ruling and opposition parties.

The secret negotiations were made between the DJP and the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] led by Kim Tae-chung, who had shown a rather cordial attitude toward No's appraisal plan, compared with the desperate struggle of Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party.

Even if the DJP and the PPD denied having made "secret bargains on pending political issues," a top political aide of No said that "they have considerably narrowed differences over the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's ills and irregularities, and the negotiations started a week ago."

The "honeymoon" of the DJP and the PPD was strongly supported by the New Democratic Republican Party led by Kim Chong-pil, while Kim Yong-sam's RDP remained an outsider, according to another Chongwadae official.

Political observers also suspected that No had reached a "secret agreement" with Kim Tae-chung at a Chongwadae meeting on March 10.

They said that the accord features the midterm appraisal cancellation, testimony of former president Chon and Choe Kyu-ha before the National Assembly (in the form of reading answers to written questions), resignation of key figures of the DJP involved in the Kwangju incident and evil legacies of the past regime, and the election of local government heads in two or three provinces and cities within this year.

The problem was how to help save the face of Kim Yong-sam's RDP, which was totally excluded from the behind-the-scene negotiations.

No seemed to turn the tide to the side of compromise from confrontation for the moment with the decision to put off the test. But, he faces the problem of how to cope with radical forces still challenging his authority and the current political order.

He also is given the burden of soothing the "ultra-rightist forces" who had hoped that the midterm appraisal would be an occasion to crack down on extreme dissidents and leftist elements.

#### Effort To 'Avert Chaos'

SK2103013089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Postponement of Midterm Test"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's announcement yesterday virtually puts off indefinitely the controversial midterm appraisal of his government's performance slated for next month, in an overriding effort to avert sociopolitical chaos likely to accompany the political showdown.

His decision has apparently astonished the people but greatly relieved them of their misgivings about an adverse political confrontation.

In a special statement aired live over nationwide TV-radio networks, the President noted that he has decided not to hold the interim test in a plebiscite at this juncture, judging it to be of no help to the nation, adding that the timing and formula of the midterm assessment will be reconsidered in a way that is conducive to the future development of the nation.

The interim test to be implemented as No himself vowed in his own election pledge has really been a burdensome issue to his government since he took power only a little more than one year ago through a direct popular vote.

We have consistently contended here that the midterm appraisal should be conducted as a fair plebiscite on the result of which the incumbent President's tenure should depend. We have also maintained that the conduct of the interim test prior to the liquidation of the wrongdoings committed during the previous government of Chon Tu-hwan is meaningless and not worthwhile, being indeed a wasteful use of enormous national resources.

In this context, it is premature to hold the interim political assessment at this juncture as the grand liquidation of the old legacies of the previous government is not yet finished, not to mention the sluggish implementation of other democratic reforms No also promised in his June 29, 1987 declaration.

To recap, the government and its party made a series of rapid turnabouts from their posture to enforce the midterm venture at an early date, putting off a final determination to stake the presidency on the test or not.

Meanwhile, opposition forces had remained split over the issue. One group of the opposition camp, including the first opposition party led by Kim Tae-chung, and the minor opposition party headed by Kim Chong-pil proposed the deferment of the midterm appraisal and regarded it irrelevant to any confidence vote for or against the No government, while the other group, spearheaded by the second opposition party of Kim Yong-sam and radical oppositionists outside the National Assembly, dared to wage a head-on showdown with the ruling camp, demanding that the presidency be staked on the projected referendum.

Whether No were staking his office on the vote or not, the country would probably be plunged into the vortex of political chaos as opposing groups struggled to determine the fate of rivaling political forces following the result of the plebiscite. Feared in the political whirl would be social unrest and economic losses stemming from political instability.

In this regard, the postponement of the interim test is understandable, though it may be a temporary makeshift, falling short of any fundamental solution to the related political issues.

Above all, the government ought to accelerate the democratization measures and the complete liquidation of the old misconduct, including the Kwangju incident which claimed many lives. Among tasks necessary to achieve these ends are a compromise on the knotty opposition-demanded testimonies of former presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha before the Assembly, and prosecution of influential figures during the Chon reign responsible for major wrongdoings.

With the deferment of the interim appraisal as a turning point, political leaders of both the government and opposition camps are urged to seek a grand compromise to step up the democratization program peacefully by stopping the political drift presently being experienced.

Needed is drastic action by the government to regain public credibility by successfully liquidating the old legacies of the previous regime. In the course of the democratization work, the government is called upon to attentively respond to justifiable and reasonable demands by interest groups, including vociferous students and labor unionists. But an absolute majority of the people are now urging the government to become strong enough to maintain the law and public peace by resolutely cracking down on all who resort to violence in violation of the law, however justifiable their causes may be.

Yet, it must be noted that President No should abide by his promise concerning the midterm test as early as possible following the democratic reforms prerequisite to it.

#### No Tae-u Avoids 'Political Clashes'

SK2103015589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
21 Mar 89 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "No Avoids Political Clashes With Decision on Evaluation"]

[Text] President No Tae-u has avoided the imminent danger of extreme political clashes with his decision to indefinitely postpone his midterm appraisal.

But the current calming down of controversy may be only temporary, and his change of course does not necessarily guarantee longterm political stability.

In order for his decision to generate positive political effects, No will have to make significant concessions to the opposition on such sticky issues as the handling of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

President No must have carefully gauged the political gains and losses in making the sudden about-face, and opted to solve difficulties through continued negotiations with the opposition.

The indefinite postponing of the interim test shows that President No cannot but be limited in making political moves under the current political structure marked by the opposition's domination of the National Assembly.

Behind the latest move of the President may also be delicate power relations within the ruling Democratic Justice Party, or more broadly, the ruling establishment.

Although the opposition parties generally welcomed the decision to put off the midterm test, No will continue to feel burdened because the test is a promise he has made to the people.

In order to ensure political stability while heading off anticipated opposition offensives, President No may have to make some big promises to the opposition.

There is even speculation that No has made secret dealings with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil on future political operations.

Political attention is also focused on whether the three opposition parties will be able to restore their cooperative system shattered recently because of different positions regarding the interim evaluation.

Kim Yong-sam, who had declared a no confidence campaign against No, is highly suspicious of the two other Kims' lukewarm attitude, and his future political move will be a key to mending the relations between the opposition parties.

Key presidential aides said No has decided not to conduct the interim test at this stage out of concern over a possible national crisis from extreme confrontations among various political and social forces over the midterm evaluation.

No was especially worried that such political and social disturbances might give room for radical elements to expand their influence, the aides said.

No's decision to postpone the interim test may signal that moderate figures within the ruling camp have gained the upper hand over hardliners.

Those who are said to have advised the President not to conduct the test include his brother-in-law Kim Pok-tong, known as a man playing political influence behind the scenes; Pak Chol-on, a senior aide and "brain" to No; and party Secretary General Yi Chong-chan.

Other moderates include party adviser Yun Kil-chung, and lawmakers Chong Sok-mo, Nam Chae-hui and Kim Chong-ho.

They have long maintained that regardless of its outcome, the interim test would trigger disturbances and offer playing ground for the extreme forces working outside the parliamentary framework.

Hardliners, meanwhile, advocated a need to push for a "frontal breakthrough" to turn the current tide of political developments in the ruling camp's favor.

Former Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap, who recently resigned and demanded the interim test be a vote of confidence, may be a man with such typical hardline views.

**'Reasonable' Appraisal Urged**  
SK2103021089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in  
English  
21 Mar 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Interim Appraisal Postponed"]

[Text] Amid hectic political feuding over the much talked-about impending popular evaluation of his performance in office, President No Tae-u yesterday declared that the timing and manner of the interim assessment will be decided on after a careful review of the matter so that it would be beneficial to the future of the nation.

The midterm test postponement came as a surprise as the political parties, both the ruling and the opposition, had already kicked off nationwide campaigns to garner popular support for their positions. In fact, the general public as well as political parties had been in a quandary since there had been no clear-cut announcement on the form the appraisal would take—whether a vote of confidence or an evaluation of major government policies. Even a sense of crisis had been building, coupled with disquieting social developments.

President No, in a tersely worded statement despite its brevity, gave reasons as to the inadvisability of holding the midterm assessment at this time. To hold a national referendum now, he said, would only plunge the nation deeper into the chasm of chaotic confusion, jeopardizing the very base for social and political stability. If he went ahead with the suggested national referendum at this juncture, he worried, the illegitimate collective actions and violent destruction would be further aggravated.

Expressing serious misgivings and concern regarding the state of law and order in the nation, he noted that some leftist elements were bent on seizing upon the interim evaluation to intensify their destructive maneuvers, thereby undermining the liberal democratic institution of the nation.

The President emphasized that the envisioned popular assessment should be used only to provide a fresh momentum to ensure national solidarity, not political confrontation and rivalry. The social and political stability of the nation should be one prime consideration and none can be allowed to impair it, he said.

By deferring the interim evaluation, No said he would concentrate on putting the house in good order for the time being. Among his major undertakings ahead of him, he said, is to keep alive his determination to realize greater democracy by roundly liquidating the unfortunate legacies from the previous administration in the

form of restoring honor and providing due compensation for those victimized by them. Some in the opposition had demanded that an interim test should be conducted only after work on democratization and the liquidation had been done. Yet, we cannot shake off the feeling that the announcement somewhat fell short of accommodating the massive dimension involved in the liquidation of the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident. It should have come up with a clearer, more concrete formula on these issues.

Anyway, it would be fortunate to see outright political confrontation and antagonism over the interim assessment averted by the postponement announcement. But, it must be made clear that any attempt to merely put off the crisis over the evaluation, without addressing the problems intrinsic in the test, would only serve to further increase the immensity of the problem.

The opposition camp, in general, excluding radical dissidents came out to endorse the postponement, though for different reasons, of the interim appraisal. This should provide the government and the ruling party with the much needed time to build a consensus and close ranks to tackle the issues related with the Fifth Republic. Mere dilly-dallying or vindictiveness will not undo the dark past of hatred and animosity. Only a resolute remedy can heal the wound.

Simultaneously, the evaluation should also prove helpful to solving tumultuous social issues, restoring and nourishing the government's administrative vitality and credibility. The interim assessment, when held in the future as No promised during his election campaign, should be made an occasion of promoting genuine democratic causes, not a crisis of confrontation and unsettling confusion, to answer to the aspiration of the people. However, it should be recalled why not a small number of people had looked to the midterm test as an opportunity to solve the problems facing the country despite a risk involved in it. Solution of them must be sought but not through costly, devious and risky manner. Endurable and reasonable ways are required.

**Parties Prepare for Next Round**  
SK2103072189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT  
21 Mar 89

[By Kim Chang-ho]

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (YONHAP)—Momentum is building for major compromises between South Korea's ruling and opposition parties.

President No Tae-u broke the logjam Monday by calling off the midterm appraisal of his presidency, and now both sides are preparing for a fresh round of negotiations to end their long confrontation.

Brightening the prospects is a report that the ruling camp has made a policy shift toward more flexibility on opposition demands for judicial action against the six



key figures of the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan, testimonies of Chon and his predecessor, Choe Kyu-ha, before the National Assembly and other major issues.

Political sources say the new policy is intended to forestall plans by the opposition parties to sue the aides through National Assembly or on their own.

Sources in the opposition camp, which has a combined majority in the single-house legislature, predict an agreement will be reached calling for three ruling party lawmakers to resign their National Assembly seats and judicial actions against the other three.

Former chief presidential bodyguard Chang Se-tong and former senior presidential secretary and incumbent ruling party lawmaker Yi Hak-pong are already behind bars for their involvement in the corruption and irregularities of Chon's rule.

Two ruling party lawmakers also under fire from the opposition are Chong Ho-yong, a Korea Military Academy classmate of Chon's and a former defense minister, and Yi Won-cho, a former director of the bank supervisory board, dubbed "emperor of financial circles," and a leading political fundraiser for Chon.

Opposition parties are demanding legal action against Ho Mun-to, a journalist-turned-political aide to Chon who told parliamentary hearings that he masterminded massive forced mergers of news organizations in 1980, and An Mu-hyok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly the KCIA) under Chon.

Agreement has already been reached on the necessity of Chon and Choe giving testimony, leaving only practical details unresolved, according to political sources.

The ruling party has suggested that Chon testify in secret and that panelists visit the home of Choe, who has desperately refused to enter the National Assembly.

The opposition parties have proposed submitting written questions to Chon and Choe and broadcasting their taped responses.

Compromise is also within reach on local autonomy, the law on which the opposition parties amended in the recent special session of the National Assembly.

Sources predict cooperation to supplement the amendment and agreement on formation of provincial governments and elections of some governors by the end of this year.

The ruling party will still have a problem even if President No Tae-u vetoes the amendment because the law calls for full local autonomy by the end of April.

The opposition parties are expressing willingness to compromise on the amendment if the ruling party shows its sincerity by allowing elections of two or three provincial governors.

Sources say complete resolution of the controversy over the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising is likely by the end of June.

The two sides are expected to reach agreement on compensation for the victims, building a park and a monument in commemoration of the uprising, a public apology by the government and by Chon, and "appropriate action" against those who were responsible for the bloody military suppression of the uprising.

#### **Floor Leaders Meet on Ex-Presidents' Testimonies**

SK2103005089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] is expediting negotiations with opposition parties over the liquidation of the evil legacies of the Fifth Republic with President No Tae-u unilateral shelving of his earlier plan to conduct an interim assessment next month.

The bone of contention is testimony by former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha before special Assembly panels probing into Fifth Republic wrongdoings and the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan met his three opposition counterparts yesterday morning, hours before President No's announcement of his special statement on the postponement of the midterm appraisal plan.

The DJP whip said that he suggested that the floor leaders of the four parties meet tomorrow to resume negotiations over the solution of the key political issues such as the testimony by the two former heads of state and the plan to introduce the local autonomy within this year.

He said that the meeting between President No and the three opposition leaders is likely to come soon to strike out compromises over the solution of key issues.

The ruling camp will request with an added forcefulness the opposition camp join in the move to fight off increasingly militant leftist forces.

During an exclusive meeting with President No on March 10, Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] president Kim Tae-chung reportedly hinted at making some concessions over the formula of the testimony by former presidents Chon and Choe.

In return, PPD president Kim called upon President No to take some action to settle the wounds of the bloody Kwangju uprising and carry out other democratic reforms.

Kim Tae-chung said after President No's announcement of a special statement, "Some visible actions will be made by the government, though I cannot elaborate right now."

The government party seeks to have former president Chon testify before the closed meeting of the special Assembly panels, after receiving a questionnaire on his alleged involvement in Fifth Republic wrongdoings from panel members in advance.

The representatives of the four parties may question Chon if his testimony falls short of expectations, according to informed DJP sources.

Senior members of the special panels may visit former president Choe to hear his testimony on his role during the bloody suppression of the civilian uprising in Kwangju as he refuses to appear before the Assembly panel.

As to the plan on the introduction of local self-rule, President No already hinted that the ruling camp will accept the opposition demands for the nationwide implementation of the local autonomy in five special cities and nine provinces within this year.

No also said that the government party was ready to have heads of some higher-level local administration units elected through direct popular vote on an exemplary basis.

DJP sources said that the government party is considering introducing the direct popular vote in electing the heads of Kwangju special city and Chungchongpuk-to province.

DJP whip Kim also said that the government party will join the three opposition parties in the operation of the two special Assembly panels which it has boycotted.

## Burma

### U.N. Human Rights Commission Decision Hailed BK1703150289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] Rangoon, March 17 (AFP)—Burma's military authorities hailed Friday [17 March] a recent decision by the United Nations Human Rights Commission which welcomed their promise that multi-party elections would be held next year.

A spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Ye Htut, said the decision by the Geneva-based commission, passed earlier this month, showed support for "the positive developments currently taking place in Burma."

"The decision indicates that the commission acknowledges and encourages the trend towards creating better conditions in Burma," the spokesman said at a press conference at the Defense Ministry.

It showed "sympathy and consideration" towards Burma, said Lt.-Col. Ye Htut, a member of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the official name for the military government that seized power in a September coup.

The coup was led by General Saw Maung to stop a student-led pro-democracy movement which after months of nationwide unrest brought down the 26-year-old rule of former Burmese strongman General Ne Win.

The U.N. Commission decision expressed satisfaction with Rangoon's announcement that elections are to be held next year and stressed the need to "encourage" Burmese authorities to take "all necessary steps" to guarantee fundamental human rights.

Lt.-Col. Ye Htut said that "attempts made to discredit the Burmese authorities with regard to incidents which occurred last year were futile."

The spokesman reiterated the military government's pledge to hold free and fair elections.

In a reference to recent student demonstrations marking the first anniversary of the beginning of last year's movement, the spokesman said authorities continued to look on "with tolerance at some of the blatant infringements of the imposed ban on public gatherings."

Burma's military government imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew and a ban on public gatherings after the September 18 coup.

The spokesman said that there were indications that some officially registered political parties maintained contacts with illegal anti-government organisations.

"We shall be obliged to take action as soon as we have collected enough concrete evidence," he warned.

Quoting All India Radio, the spokesman said a group called the "Alliance for Democratic Solidarity" had been formed in January with Bo Khin Maung, a former minister in U Nu's cabinet, as chairman.

U Nu, Burma's last democratically elected leader, was toppled by Gen. Ne Win in a 1962 coup.

"This underground group based in Mon insurgent areas is known to have contacts with some political parties," the spokesman said although he refused to identify which ones.

The Mon insurgency is one of about a dozen rebel ethnic groups fighting Burma's central government since independence from Britain in 1948.

### Ten Students Detained at Rangoon University BK2003144089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] At about noon today, about 20 students came and demanded that the main gate of the Rangoon Arts and Science University be opened. As the teachers and other staff members refused them entry, the students struck out at the "Staff Only" sign and chanted antigovernment slogans and created disturbances. As the appeal for calm by the Defense Forces personnel nearby fell on deaf ears, arrests were made.

A total of 10 students—2 girls and 8 boys—were arrested and temporarily detained at the Kamayut Police Station.

At 1615 Min Ko Naing [student leader] and several other students arrived and demanded that the detained students be released within 30 minutes. While the demand was being made, about 300 people gathered around the police station. Responsible officials controlled the situation, asking the mob to disperse and warning against creating disturbances. The mob peacefully dispersed at about 1840 and the situation has returned to normal.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

### Ghaffar Baba Had 'No Knowledge' of Plot BK2103092489 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Fri. [17 March]—Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghaffar Baba said today he has no knowledge of any plot to topple him and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

Referring to the allegation by the Barisan Nasional MP [member of Parliament] for Arau, Encik [Mister] Shahidan Kassim, the Deputy Prime Minister said: "I don't know of any plot to topple us. Ask him (Encik Shahidan)."



Encik Ghafar was asked to comment on Encik Shahidan's allegation that there was a "grand design" by certain quarters to topple Dr Mahathir and him by making use of certain Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, Government Ministries and agencies, and the Press.

He said the NEW STRAITS TIMES, BERITA HARIAN and TV3 were involved in the plot.

On Wednesday, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub denied the existence of such a plot.

He said that the monitoring done by the Ministry on the security situation in the country did not indicate the existence of the so-called "grand design" to oust Dr Mahathir and Encik Ghafar.

Datuk Megat Junid was commenting on the call on Monday by Independent MP for Besut Datuk Haji Zakaria Abdul Rahman for the Government to investigate the allegation.

Another Independent, MP for Bagan Serai Datuk Zainal Abidin Zin, suggested that Encik Shahidan be brought before the Parliamentary Privileges Committee if investigations by the Government proved the allegation was baseless.

#### **Ghafar Baba on Turning Away Boat People**

*BK1703113389 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1053 GMT 17 Mar 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 17 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Vietnamese boat people arriving in Malaysia after March 14 are not recognized as refugees but illegal immigrants who will be turned away, Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said Friday [17 March].

However, the government would take them in temporarily for their own protection if there were problems such as their safety being endangered if sent back to the sea, he said.

Otherwise, they would be told to return home.

He said if they arrived in boats that were in good condition, they would be towed out to the sea.

They would be supplied with food and medicines on humanitarian grounds to enable them to continue with their journey.

The deputy prime minister said the Marine Department would be directed to step up patrols to ensure boat people did not land on Malaysian shores.

He said the government had all this while been tolerant and sympathetic with the plight of the boat people but if nothing was done to discourage the flow here, more would come.

According to Ghafar, some of them are not political refugees but economic emigrants in search of a new livelihood.

Malaysia together with other ASEAN countries had reached a decision to stop accepting Vietnamese boat people after March 14 for resettlement in third countries.

On the 99 Vietnamese who landed at the east coast state of Terengganu, 80 minutes after the enforcement of the decision, Ghafar said they were not sent to Pulau Bidong transit camp but to several small transit centres in the country.

Ghafar said there were between 15,000 to 16,000 Vietnamese boat people in Malaysia at present.

On press reports saying certain quarters in Thailand were re-directing the Vietnamese towards Malaysia, he said the government could not make allegations against the Thai Government.

Boat people turned away were bound to find an alternative place to land, he said.

#### **Refugees Arrive After Deadline**

*BK2103102889 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0928 GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 21 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Sixty-three Vietnamese boat people have landed in east coast State of Kelantan, about 658 km from here since last week's ASEAN decision not to accept any more boat people.

The group landed at one remote village, Kuala Bedah, a day after the new decision took effect on March 14.

Sources from the Internal Security Executive Committee said Tuesday [21 March] the group comprised 24 men, 16 women and 23 children.

They are believed to have been taken to the illegal immigrant camp in Kelulut in a neighbouring State of Terengganu.

#### **Cambodia**

#### **LPDR Cooperation Anniversary Directive Issued**

*BK2103091189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Mar 89*

["Directive of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Secretariat on Marking the 10th Anniversary of the Signing of the Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Treaty Between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic—22 March 1979-22 March 1989"]

[Text] This year, our people, along with the fraternal Lao people, celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic

[LPDR]. That day is also the 34th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], 22 March 1955-22 March 1989.

While our party, armed forces, and entire people are actively striving to implement major tasks in accordance with the spirit of decision No 103 of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, on the above anniversaries, the Secretariat suggests that various levels and services organize Cambodian-Lao days of activities and friendship from 20 to 30 March 1989 according to the following:

**I. Requirements and Significance.**

1. Make our party, armed forces, and entire people more aware of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance in general and the Cambodia-Lao alliance in particular and make them realize that this is indispensable in ensuring the victory of the three countries' revolutions as well as the victory of each national revolution. People should be made to clearly realize the tradition of solidarity and noble and long-standing struggle between the two parties, which originated from the same source, namely the Indochinese Communist Party, and between the people of the two fraternal countries, Cambodia and Laos; and the fruitful Cambodian-Lao cooperation over the past 10 years, which have contributed to the development of the Cambodian revolution.

2. Encourage our cadres, party members, combatants, and people to build up and maintain these special relations of solidarity and friendship and increase the efficiency of the cooperation with Lao establishments, provinces, and municipalities, particularly with the provinces adjoining the two countries' border; continue to hold aloft the banner of genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism solidarity; strengthen and expand the cooperation among the three Indochinese countries' parties, states, and people as well as with the Soviet Union and fraternal countries.

3. Pay attention to inculcate and increase the confidence of cadres, party members, combatants, and people in the party's leadership, the unchanging strategic revolutionary goals, and in our own forces, aimed at heightening the spirit of being the masters in our duties to successfully implement every revolutionary task.

**II. Forms and Measures To Be Implemented.**

1. The committee in charge of organizing national and international festivities should closely cooperate with relevant establishments and the Phnom Penh Municipality in organizing meetings on 22 March 1989 to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation treaty between Cambodia and Laos and to celebrate the LPRP's [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] 34th founding anniversary.

2. The Cambodia-Laos Friendship Association should organize talks prior to 22 March 1989 by inviting the representative of the Lao Embassy to Cambodia and cadres, workers, and personnel from central ministries and services to attend.

3. The Information and Culture Ministry should cooperate with the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee in organizing film weeks, exhibitions, and art performances on Cambodia-Laos friendship.

4. Relevant provinces, municipalities, ministries, services, and units should pay attention to closely cooperating with one another to organize properly and efficiently these festivities and to ensure security.

Provinces along the Cambodian-Lao border should pay attention to creating conducive conditions for get-togethers between state authorities and people on both sides of the border aimed at further increasing the fraternal relations and creating a happy atmosphere on the occasion of these historic anniversaries.

5. The Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission has the task of providing guidance to all services, localities, and propaganda networks on activities to mark the Cambodia-Laos day of friendship with high results in accordance with the above guidance. After following this guidance, relevant establishments and units should send reports to the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission so that the latter can timely sum up and report to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

**Slogans:**

1. Vigorously welcome the 10th anniversary of the signing of the economic, cultural, scientific, and Technical Cooperation Treaty Between the PRK and the LPDR, 22 March 1979-22 March 1989.

2. Long live the LPRP.

3. Long live the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party].

4. Long live the LPDR.

5. Long live the PRK. [People's Republic of Kampuchea]

6. Long live the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos relations of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation. May they last forever.

7. Long live proletarian internationalism.

8. Long live the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos relations of solidarity and those with the Soviet Union and fraternal countries. May they last forever.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 17 March 1989.

[Signed] For the Central Committee Secretariat, Secretary General Heng Samrin.

**USSR Friendship Association Delegation Visits**  
*BK1603145789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Mar 89*

[Excerpt] The afternoon of 15 March at the office of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], Comrade Sim Ka, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee member, Central Control Commission vice chairman, and Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association chairman, received the Soviet-Kampuchean Friendship Association delegation led by Comrade (P.C.



Ashindos), chairman of the Soviet-Kampuchean Friendship Association of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic attached to USSR Council of Ministers, and member of the Azerbaijan Supreme Presidium, who is visiting Cambodia. [passage omitted]

**Congressmen Want Khmer Rouge Aid 'Frozen'**  
*BK2003052089 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 March (SPK)—Thirty-one U.S. congressmen asked U.S. President George Bush to use his influence to bar the Khmer Rouge from taking part in a future government in Cambodia.

The congressmen, including Stephen Solarz—chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asia and Pacific Affairs—wrote to the U.S. President asking him to have Chinese aid to the Khmer Rouge frozen during his visit to China.

Stephen Solarz and his colleagues confirmed that China has continued its military and other aid to the Khmer Rouge and they have protested these acts.

A return to power of the Khmer Rouge, in particular the Pol Potists, is likely to create a nightmare to the Cambodian people, mentioned the congressmen in the letter.

**Sihanouk Comments on Ties With Khmer Rouge**  
*PM2103100289 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Mar 89 p 12*

[Interview with Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Norodom Sihanouk by Joaquin Luna in Beijing; date not given]

[Text] Beijing—"The Khmer Rouge are still extremist communists at heart, but under China's pressure and because of their own analysis of the new situation, they find themselves forced to observe and implement my five-point plan for Cambodia's future, which includes a multiparty system with free elections and a nonsocialist market economy," Prince Norodom Sihanouk stated in an interview granted to LA VANGUARDIA in Beijing.

The 66-year-old Norodom Sihanouk is still the arbiter of Cambodia's future. The prince heads the tripartite coalition which for 10 years has been fighting Vietnam's invading troops. At Moscow's request, Vietnam has just announced that it will withdraw from Cambodia in September. The question now is whether the tripartite coalition—recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's legitimate government—will reach an agreement with current Prime Minister Hun Sen (who was installed by Vietnam), and whether this time Sihanouk will keep in line his contentious allies, the Khmer Rouge, in contrast to what happened between 1975 and 1978, when they killed a million fellow countrymen.

**Observe Plan**

[Luna] How is it possible for the Khmer Rouge to believe now in your plan for free elections, a multiparty system, and a free market economy, to govern Cambodia after the Vietnamese withdrawal?

[Sihanouk] The Khmer Rouge have given me their oath that they will observe and implement my plan for a fair solution to the "Cambodia problem," as well as my political program; that is, free elections under UN supervision, the sending to Cambodia of an international monitoring committee and an international peace-keeping force, and a parliamentary system like that of the French Fifth Republic, including a multiparty system and a nonsocialist, noncommunist free economy, with press freedom.

In addition, the Khmer Rouge have agreed to reduce their army's strength from 40,000 to 10,000 men, and to be closely monitored by the aforesaid committee.

[Luna] According to the latest issue of the journal ASIAWEEK, Pol Pot—who in theory was ousted from the Khmer Rouge leadership after the genocide of 1975-1978—still holds great power in the group. Will Pol Pot and Ta Mok—one of the Khmer Rouge's most blood-thirsty leaders—be able to live in Cambodia when Your Highness returns to Phnom Penh?

[Sihanouk] Over 90 percent of Cambodians utterly detest the Pol Pots, Ta Moks, and others responsible for the genocide in the years from 1975 to 1978. They will know how to take steps to prevent the Pol Pots and Ta Moks from returning to power. That being said, I do not, and will not, have the power to exile them to China or some other country if these people refuse to go into exile and ask to live in Cambodia.

[Luna] Which countries support financially the three groups comprising the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] which you head?

[Sihanouk] China gives the three groups aid of many kinds. Its aid for the CGDK's three armies is the most important. The United States and Singapore also give aid to my group and to that of Son Sann. I do not know the total amount of this aid. As far as the aid for the Sihanoukist National Army is concerned, it is my son—Prince Norodom Ranariddh—who receives it, not I. The Khmer Rouge still have the strongest army, with some 40,000 men. Mine is now the second strongest, with around 20,000, while Son Sann's army has fallen to 5,000 troops.

[Luna] Is a quadripartite leadership (Sihanoukists, Khmer Rouge, Son Sannists, and the military loyal to Hun Sen), as Your Highness advocates for Cambodia when Vietnam has withdrawn, feasible in the same country's army?



[Sihanouk] The political and military situation in Cambodia is not like that in any other country in the world. It is very special. For this reason, it is necessary to form a quadripartite Cambodian army, comprising on the one hand four divisions of 10,000 men each, and on the other a quadripartite general staff. This quadripartite national army will perform a useful task in Cambodia's service, with the highly essential assistance of an international civilian monitoring committee and a UN international peacekeeping force.

[Luna] What conditions could lead Cambodia to a civil war, once the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn?

[Sihanouk] The war in Cambodia is not a civil war but a war between Vietnam, the aggressor, and an invaded Cambodia. The Hun Sen regime is a pure fiction, a puppet. When that country talks about "withdrawing its troops" at the end of September this year or at the end of December 1990, Vietnam is lying. In fact red Vietnam does not wish to leave completely "its" Cambodia. At the end of 1990, Vietnam will find another pretext for prolonging its occupation and the colonization of Cambodia.

The Cambodian national resistance has a sacred duty to continue the armed struggle against the Vietnamese military forces until the undoubtedly distant day when Vietnam agrees to implement the just UN resolutions on Cambodia. That day, Hun Sen's "People's Republic of Kampuchea" will be seen to collapse like a house of cards. There will be no other civil war, since the three groups comprising the CGDK have agreed always to stay united, before and after the liberation of Cambodia.

[Luna] Is there a danger of another Vietnamese invasion in the future, bearing in mind the USSR's new strategy in Asia?

[Sihanouk] When they have all—all—left Cambodia, the Vietnamese troops will not be able to return to my country unless they find a good excuse for it, that is, the Pol Pot and Ta Mok Khmer Rouge's return to power.

[Luna] What are your relations with the USSR, following Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Beijing and on the eve of the visit which Gorbachev will pay to Beijing in May?

[Sihanouk] The USSR cannot see me, so I have no direct or indirect relationship with the the Soviet Union.  
[Sihanouk ends]

This assertion contrasts with the accounts circulating in Western diplomatic circles that Sihanouk met with the Soviet minister in Beijing.

[Luna] Your Highness has criticized and suffered the consequences of the alliance with the Khmer Rouge, but they are still allies. How is this to be explained?

[Sihanouk] There has never been a change of mind on my part. I still believe, and will continue to believe, that the Pol Potists deserve to be tried by a Nuremberg-style international tribunal, but to reject the current Khmer

army and turn them into outlawed bandits, as Hun Sen and his Vietnamese masters demand, would only exacerbate the problems of Cambodia and its people. Last, Vietnamese colonialism would take advantage of it. I, Sihanouk, and my family have suffered more from them than you Westerners, but while I see the deadly danger represented for Cambodia by Vietnamese colonialism, you see only the danger of Pol Pot.

### Laos

**Peace Committee Condemns U.S.-ROK War Games**  
*BK1703121589 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT*  
17 Mar 89

[Text] Vientiane, March 17 (KPL)—The Lao Committee for World Peace and Solidarity With Nations issued here on March 15 a statement condemning the military exercises in South Korea.

The statement pointed out: The joint US-South Korean military maneuver codenamed "Team Spirit" holding annually in spite of protest by the progressive and the peace-loving people in the world is being staging... [sentence as received]. This year, "Team Spirit 89" deploys 200,000 troops and sixty thousand of the men are experienced American soldiers with modern weapons. This joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises are a challenge to the effort of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for the reduction of tension and it also against the aspiration of the Korean people who have been trying over the years for the national reunification by peaceful means and for making the Korean peninsula a region of peace and free from nuclear weapons. [sentence as received]

The Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Nations strongly condemned the "Team Spirit 89" and asked the U.S. to withdraw all its soldiers and weapons from South Korea.

The statement also urged the U.S. Administration to revise its stand to meet the new epoch of peace and to answer the constructive proposal of the DPRK.

The statement congratulated and fully supported the new initiative of Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, issued on the international new year and the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued on January 26, 1989 on nuclear and chemical weapons aimed at making the Korean peninsula a region of nuclear weapons free [as received] and for national reunification by peaceful means, thus contributing to the promotion of peace and security in Asia-Pacific region and in the world as a whole.

**Phnom Penh Delegation Arrives for Visit**  
*BK1803104289 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT*  
18 Mar 89

[Text] Vientiane, March 18 (KPL)—A delegation of Phnom Penh capital led by Mr. He Kan, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Committee and deputy major of Phnom Penh arrived here yesterday for a 10-day visit to Laos.

While here, the delegation is to discuss with its Lao counterpart about economic cultural cooperation as well as other activities relating to economic management in Vientiane.

Among others present at the airport to welcome the delegation was Mr. Kongpheng Southavong, member of the Vientiane Party Standing Committee, head of the Vientiane Industrial and Trade Service.

#### **Delegations Discuss Cooperation**

*BK2003102489 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Vientiane, March 20 (KPL)—Plans for economic, cultural cooperation between Lao capital Vientiane and Kampuchean capital Phnom Penh, was discussed here on March 18 between representatives of the two capitals.

During the meeting, the officials of the two countries informed each other about economic, cultural activities and special characteristics of their respective capitals.

Plans for bilateral economic cultural cooperation between Vientiane and Phnom Penh for the current year and long-term one were also discussed.

#### **Cuban Delegation Arrives for Cooperation Talks**

*BK2003102689 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT  
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Vientiane, March 20 (KPL)—A delegation of the Cuban Commission for Cooperation led by Mr. Manuel Castillo Rabassa, minister of communication of the Republic of Cuba arrived here on March 18 to attend the 5th annual session of the Committee for Lao-Cuban Cooperation.

The session due to be held here on March 20-23 is to review the implementation of their past cooperation plan and to work out future cooperation.

Among others present at the airport to meet the delegation were Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Laos, Mr. Jose Manuel Garcia Torres.

#### **Communique on Education Ministers Conference**

*BK1703125389 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT  
17 Mar 89*

["Communique of the Conference of Kampuchean-Lao-Vietnamese Ministers of Education"]

[Text] Vientiane, March 17 (OANA-KPL)—The second conference of the ministers of education of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam opening here on March 13, 1989 wound up yesterday.

The participants were Mr. Pen Navut, minister of education of the PR [People's Republic] of Kampuchea, Mr. Saman Vi-ngaket, minister of education, culture and

sports of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], and Mr. Tran Hong Quan, minister of university, secondary vocational training and apprenticeship of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Vietnam.

The ministers informed their counterparts about the educational development and experiences gained in the field in the previous period. The orientations of strategies of education in the coming years were also dealt with. They also discussed the subject of training and upgrading of professional scientific technical personnel and skilled workers.

The three ministers exchanged views on cooperation among the three countries and expressed satisfaction over successful cooperation in this domain.

In the agenda, they discussed and approved the recognition of degrees, academic status and titles issued by either of the three countries. They also signed documents for cooperation projects.

Unanimity was reached pertaining to the needs to consolidate the all-round and long-term cooperation. This includes the research and the exchange of lessons of education strategy, the educational reform, the training and upgrading of professional, scientific-technical personnel, teachers for vocational training and publication of textbooks. [sentence as received]

The next conference of the educational ministers of the three countries is to be held in Phnom Penh, the capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the date and the agenda of the conference is to be later consulted.

#### **Cambodian Delegation Leaves**

*BK1803103489 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT  
18 Mar 89*

[Text] Vientiane, March 18 (KPL)—The delegation of the Ministry of Education of the PR of Kampuchea [PRK] led by its minister, Mr. Pen Navut left here on March 17. The delegation was here to attend the 2nd ministerial educational conference of the three Indochinese countries held here on March 13-16.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Saman Vi-ngaket, minister of education, culture and sports.

Ambassador of the PRK to Laos Long Kem was also present.

#### **SRV Delegation Departs**

*BK1903051989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 18 Mar 89*

[Text] The education delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Tran Hong Quan, minister of higher and vocational education, left for home this morning after attending the second conference of education ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam in Vientiane.

On hand at Wattai Airport to see the delegation off were Saman Vi-gnaket, minister of education, culture, and sports affairs, and a number of cadres concerned.

Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation.

## Philippines

**CIA Interference Alleged in Visas Issuance**  
HK2103024089 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE* in English 8 Mar 89 p 8

[By Rowena Bundang]

[Text] The House of Representatives is looking into allegations that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is interfering in the issuance of visas by Philippine Embassies in socialist countries.

The House sub-committee on Western and Eastern European affairs headed by Rep. Jayme Lopez (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Manila) said the chamber will summon next week Rodolfo Canieso, National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) chief, Foreign Undersecretary Manuel Yan and officials of the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs]'s visa section to shed light on the matter.

The move came after Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (Ind., Sorsogon) raised the possibility of a linkage between the CIA involvement in visa issuance to the case of Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor.

Melchor was earlier charged with unilaterally issuing visas to Soviet nationals without prior notice to the home office.

Gillego also said the House should inquire into reports that the NICA has to coordinate with the CIA in the issuance of visa clearances for visitors from the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries before these can be issued by the DFA.

"These are very serious charges which, I think, should enlarge our scope of inquiry on the Melchor case," Gillego said.

He said that Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and other DFA officials have given the impression that they are under the persuasive influence of another superpower (either the Soviet Union or the United States) when they decided on Melchor's case.

In the same hearing conducted by the subcommittee, DFA officials Grace Escalante and Shulan Primavera failed to categorically state if Mrs. Aquino is pushing through with her state visit to the Soviet Union.

## Further on Visa Issue

HK2103023889 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE* in English 15 Mar 89 pp 1, 6

[By staffmember Romina de los Reyes]

[Text] The United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has helped the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (Nica) "many times" in clearing Soviets and other nationals seeking visas to the Philippines, Nica chief retired Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Canieso told the Senate committee on foreign relations yesterday.

However, the assistance had been done informally, Senate sources said.

Canieso testified before the committee on the case of Philippine Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor in a closed-door meeting.

The 'CHRONICLE' tried to reach Canieso but was told by an aide at the Nica office that he was not available for comment.

Sources said minutes before the executive session was adjourned, Sen. Leticia Shahani, committee chairman, asked Canieso whether he seeks the assistance of the CIA in checking the dossiers of Soviet nationals who want to obtain visas to the Philippines.

"Is it true that after more than 43 years of independence we are still dependent on the intelligence community of the U.S. for clearances of people who want to come here from the Soviet Union?" Shahani reportedly asked.

Canieso reportedly said he does not seek CID [Commission on Immigration and Deportation—acronym as published] assistance.

Shahani followed this up by asking if the Nica had the capability to "track down these dossiers" and Canieso said yes, the sources said.

The sources said Senate Majority Floor Leader Orlando Mercado pursued the questioning. He asked if Canieso did it on an informal basis and this time, Canieso answered "yes, on a matter of friendly relations on exchange of information."

Canieso reportedly added that CIA does not "routinely provide the Nica with information on the visa applicant but that when the CIA is requested, it complies.

Canieso was reportedly asked how many times these instances of informal assistance had occurred—"15, 20, 100 times?"—he answered, "No, more than that."



**Government To Combat Poverty With Aid Plan**  
*OW1703061489 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0256 GMT 17 Mar 89

[By Oliver Teves]

[Text] Manila, March 17 KYODO—Twenty years ago, the Philippines was looking over its shoulder at Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, which were trailing behind it in economic growth.

Now Asia's "little dragons" are not only blazing past the Philippines but are also being asked to join the U.S., Japan and some European countries to finance an international aid plan to help impoverished Filipinos.

Industrialist Roberto Villanueva, who heads the aid plan's coordinating council, said foreign donors want to see a "democratic resurgence" and economic development in the Philippines under President Corazon Aquino after years of authoritarian economic mismanagement by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

The plan, called the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP), aims to generate employment in the countryside through the infusion of official grants, private investments and soft loans.

The PAP plan, called the multilateral aid initiative by the U.S., complements a 1988-1992 medium term plan but would focus on solving poverty, which afflicts nearly 60 percent of the 58 million Filipinos.

Villanueva said this will mean channeling resources to "energize" the rural areas where the poorest people live.

He said prospective donor countries want to see things happening here more quickly, so the PAP council will "package" agro-industrial projects with gestation periods of only 36 months.

He said the first projects would be established in regions where labor and basic infrastructure necessities such as electricity, water, telecommunications and roads are already available.

They will "nurse" other areas to develop this "absorptive capacity" if they are absent, he said.

He said they are considering a plan to develop an "industrial park" in a region south of Manila, similar to Taiwan's Kaoshiung Industrial Zone in which official grants can be used to build an infrastructure that can draw private sector involvement.

An international port, a highway link to Manila, a commuter train, and manufacturing and processing plants are also possibilities for the aid.

In land reform, the council will propose building farm-to-market roads, ports, warehouses and processing plants for high value crops. Foreign markets, particularly Japan, will be sought, Villanueva said.

"That is the package approach to development," he said. The idea, of course, is all the time to create jobs and livelihood projects right away.

Although there have been no financial commitments to the PAP from prospective donors, Villanueva said they are sympathetic. A "pledging session" is set for June in Tokyo.

"The donor countries are aware that poverty is our biggest problem here. That is the breeding ground for social discontent and part of the cause of the so-called communist problem which, as we all know, is not really ideological," he said.

He said Japan will play a "very big role" because of its huge trade surplus and market potential.

U.S. President George Bush is urging Congress to approve a 200 million dollar contribution to PAP, the "mini-Marshall plan" originated by American legislators in 1987.

Secretary of State James Baker has said the U.S. contribution would be an "investment in democracy and ... in market-oriented economic growth."

Villanueva said it was "premature to mention figures" before proposals are put forward.

"What you have to get them (countries) to do is support an economic program and once they do that, and they believe in it, ... then they will keep on feeding funds into the pipeline. That's how it works," he explained.

Many Filipinos are concerned that PAP funds may come in with onerous conditions that will have longterm effects on the economy, but Villanueva says conditions are "normal" to any foreign financial commitment.

"I don't mind those conditionalities because they exercise your discipline. If they give you money for a road, then you have to build that road," he said.

Some economists, however, view the PAP as a "convoluted effort" to solve the country's economic woes which are rooted to the country's 28.5 billion dollar foreign debt. The debt is expected to consume 20 percent of the national budget of 228.9 billion pesos (10.9 billion dollars) this year.

If there is no net outflow of resources there will be no need for additional foreign funds, critics have said.

They also doubt donors would add more to what they are already giving the Philippines in view of the government's slow aid utilization, largely due to bureaucratic red tape. About 6.39 billion dollars in loans have been committed but have not yet been disbursed.

Villanueva said the Philippines can achieve the same economic status of Asia's newly industrializing economies (NIEs) "only if we are united."

He said the necessary elements are available—labor, skills, hard work, a domestic market and natural resources.

"We have been left behind twice already. One more time and I don't know what will happen to us," he said.

**Cabinet Members Support IMF Letter of Intent**  
*HK1603060589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Mar 89*

[Text] Cabinet members unanimously supported President Aquino in the country program, or Letter of Intent [LOI], which the government has submitted to the International Monetary Fund. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said that even Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, who had expressed objections to the LOI, joined the entire Cabinet in support of the president.

As this developed, Trade Union Congress of the Philippines President Democrito Mendoza warned that his group would take to the streets if the LOI would result in new taxes and higher prices. Speaker Ramon Mitra also said the House would reject any move to introduce new taxes beginning next year. The imposition of new taxes is one of the conditions set for the release of \$1.3 billion in loans from the IMF to cover the projected financial gap in the next 2 years. Congressmen were almost unanimously calling the LOI a bitter medicine necessary to help cure the country's ailing economy.

**Tax Collection Review Mandated**  
*HK1703055589 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 17 Mar 89 p 12*

[By Ed A. Asegurado]

[Text] Rep. Margarito Teves (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Negros Oriental) yesterday said the country's new memorandum of economic policy mandates the government to undertake a comprehensive review of the tax system to improve revenue collection.

Teves, chairman of the House committee on economic affairs, said this as he stressed that the imposition of new taxes under the draft memorandum which will be submitted to the International Monetary Fund is only optional.

Stressing that this imposition of new taxes is a "domestic decision," Teves said this is one of the options of the government in case we fail to achieve the performance target (revenue collections in 1989).

"But we can avoid the introduction of new tax measures if we could meet the P [peso] 167 billion target revenue collection," Teves emphasized. He added such could also be avoided if there would be enough new money even in the form of investments, loans or grants.

The economic memorandum provides that the targetted increase in revenue collections shall be achieved through the implementation of a comprehensive program to strengthen tax collection as well as the introduction of new revenue measures after 1989."

Teves expressed optimism that the government could achieve its targets through a combination of improved revenue collection less graft in the bureaucracy, and inflow of new money.

He also said approval of the economic memorandum would pave the way for the release of not only the \$1.3-billion extended fund facility of the IMF but also for the restructuring of the \$400 million loan from the Paris Club.

He added it would also enable the government to demand that it be included as one of the first beneficiaries of the so-called Brady Plan which could ease the country's debt burden.

As this developed, the Philippine delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), led by Reps. Raul S. Roco and Francisco S. Sumulong, is lobbying for the inclusion of debt reduction in the agenda of the Asia-Pacific caucus which is being held at Budapest, Hungary.

Acting on the instruction of Speaker Ramon V. Mitra, Roco and Sumulong also made representations with the secretary general of the semi-annual international conference Pierre Corillon to put debt reduction in the international agenda of the September meeting of the IPU.

**More Details Reported on Murdered Congressman**  
*OW1703052389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 17 Mar 89*

[Text] Manila, March 17 KYODO—A congressman was shot and killed on Friday shortly after he disembarked from his plane at Masbate Airport in the central Philippines, the deputy speaker of the House of Representatives said.

Deputy Speaker Antonio Cuenco told an open session of the lawmaking body that Rep. Moises Espinosa was leaving the airport when gunned down.

Espinosa, 58, was the first member of Congress to be slain under the government of President Corazon Aquino. He ran as independent in the May 1987 congressional election.

A radio station said that unconfirmed reports said three of Espinosa's aides were also injured in the shooting. There were no reports of arrests or of the number of gunmen involved.

Espinosa belongs to a family that has long held political control over the island province of Masbate, about 360 kilometers southeast of Manila. His brother, Emilio, is the governor while another brother, Tito, is Masbate's other representative in the lower house.

**Court Decides To Release NPA Leader Capegsan**  
*HK2103091389 Manila Manila Broadcasting  
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] The Quezon City regional trial court has ordered the release of arrested CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]- NPA [New People's Army] leader Ignacio Capegsan. Deo Macalma of Mobile 7 reports:

[Begin recording] [Macalma] Judge Maximiano Asuncion has acquitted and ordered the release of an arrested top CPP-NPA leader, Ignacio Capegsan. He is the organization's deputy secretary general. According to Asuncion, the confiscation of evidence against Capegsan was illegal and the court cannot use this against the accused. He said the confiscated guns, i.e. baby armalite, .45 caliber gun, rounds of bullets cannot be used as evidence because the military men who arrested him did not have a warrant of arrest and search warrant when they raided his house in Fairview, Quezon City. The Quezon City judge also clarified that only the Manila regional trial court can stop Capegsan's release because the captured rebel has a pending case there.

[Asuncion] We know that there is still a pending case against Capegsan in the Manila regional trial court, which is falsification of a public document. He used a different name in his passport and this is the reason why the charge was filed against him.

[Reporter] Judge, is there any rebellion or subversion case filed against Capegsan?

[Asuncion] As far as I know the government has not filed anything against him regarding his involvement in the CPP-NPA.

[Reporter] So what will be your next move? Will you order his immediate release?

[Asuncion] The decision includes the order of release. But if the case in the Manila regional trial court is still pending, it will be up to them to decide because there are other cases against him. He could be released if he posts bail. The case of falsification of public document is bailable. His case with us is not bailable because even if he is charged with illegal possession of firearms, there is an allegation in connection with the crime of rebellion./

[Macalma] It will be recalled that the WPD [Western Police District] operatives arrested Capegsan and his wife at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport last year as they were scheduled to leave for the United States. Meanwhile, Judge Asuncion has proposed to the military and police authorities to hold a seminar on the proper way of carrying out an arrest and confiscation of evidence so that their efforts and work are not wasted. The authorities should first procure a search warrant, or warrant of arrest before they confiscate anything or arrest anyone. In this way their move will be legal and the court can accept their evidence. According to him, if

a person is caught in possession of marijuana, and the captors do not have the search warrant, this cannot be used as evidence even though the authorities can confiscate the item. [end recording]

In related news, WPD is questioning Capegsan's acquittal. Jennifer Postigo of Mobile 18 has the details:

[Begin recording] [Postigo] The WPD is questioning Judge Maximiano Asuncion for his verdict to release Ignacio Capegsan, one of the top CPP-NPA officials, who was recently arrested by WPD operatives and was accused of illegal possession of firearms at the Quezon City regional trial court. The cases of rebellion, falsification of public documents, and concealing of his true name were filed against him at the Manila regional trial court. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Barbers, WPD intelligence and special action division chief, and one of those who arrested Capegsan has this to say:

[Barbers] I have heard the news that he was acquitted for illegal possession of firearms. They say that we did not have the search warrant when we confiscated the weapons. But we did not search the house. The firearms were surrendered to us. /As a matter of fact,/ we have the receipt /signed by Capegsan himself./ We are wondering why they came out with this decision since /it is indicated in the receipt issued by Capegsan and witnessed by some members of the household that these items, these firearms were surrendered to us voluntarily./

[Reporter] /Sir [words indistinct] the other cases filed against him, like falsification of public documents with regard to the passport and rebellion charges, are they still going to push through?/

[Barbers] /Yes, they are still pending in the courts in Manila. I think there are two cases pending against him in Manila, one for falsification of a public document and the other one for concealing his true name. And also, I learned that he is under investigation for the crime of rebellion with the military authorities./ [end recording]

#### **PC Refuses Release Order**

*HK2103113589 Quezon City Radyo GMA 7  
Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT  
21 Mar 89*

[From "GMA News" Program]

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary [PC] said they will not release Ignacio Capegsan because there are many cases filed against him, one of which is a murder case pending in Kalinga-Apayao.

[Begin unidentified person recording in English] I think that even if he has acquitted Capegsan, he is facing other charges in other courts. So while the court will issue an order for his release in that particular case, since he has other cases, of course we cannot release him. [end recording]



**Aquino, Ramos Comment on Amnesty Program**  
HK1503120589 *Quezon City Sports Radio 738*  
in English 1100 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said that amnesty is a continuing program of the government for rebel returnees. Although no peace talks are being held at the moment, Ramos said negotiations are open to give opportunities to those who want to return to the fold of the law.

The defense chief was interviewed over Radyo ng Bayan this afternoon:

[Begin Ramos recording in Tagalog] There are no peace talks going on, but our government has not closed the doors for those who would like to return to the fold of the law or join our new democracy. The amnesty is a continuing program. It came into existence following the suspension of peace talks in February 1987 due to the insistence of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army to carry out its armed struggle. [end recording]

In a related development, President Aquino today announced the inclusion of members of the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] in the government's amnesty program. Sel Baisa reports:

[Begin recording] The president made the announcement even as she said that the government intends to open all doors for those who would wish to return to the fold of the law. Earlier, the president said an executive order is being prepared for renegade soldiers who want to avail of the amnesty program.

Mrs Aquino told newsmen that MNLF members could also be included in the executive order. She pointed out that enemies of the state who are wanting to come back on their own, even without the entire organization, can avail of this new opportunity. [end recording]

**De Villa's 'Cleanup' of Military Welcomed**  
HK1703060389 *Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
in English 17 Mar 89 p 4

[Editorial: "AFP [[Armed Forces of the Philippines]] Drive Against Graft Seems for Real"]

[Text] It was with seemingly uncharacteristic swiftness and resolve that Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa ordered the arrest, relief and court martial of five officers, including a colonel, alleged to be involved in graft and corruption cases last Wednesday. Col. Francisco Alger, finance center chief of the Armed Forces, a PC [Philippine Constabulary] major, an Air Force captain, two sergeants and four civilians from the finance center allegedly conspired to encash treasury warrants amounting to P [pesos] 400,000 last August.

Vowing to rid the military organization of misfits and scalawags, Gen. de Villa also ordered the arrest of two other captains and a major found to have encashed over a million pesos in checks intended for the allowances of the Civilian Home Defense Forces in Iloilo.

Until this most recent order, it seemed as if the clean-up of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] would be confined to low-ranking officials and the rank-and-file found guilty of corruption, insubordination and abusive behavior. The hierarchical structure of the AFP seemed to protect the high command from the line of fire not only in the battlefield but also in cases of misconduct and graft and corruption.

Gen. de Villa's order is therefore an encouraging development. It should serve as a warning to abusive and corrupt officials that they are no longer immune from prosecution, and that the military leadership is now more resolute in its desire to democratize and professionalize the Armed Forces.

Of course, Gen. de Villa's announcement seems to have been timed merely to allay the doubts and fears of the civilian leadership about the capacity and desire of the AFP to clean up its ranks. Recently, the AFP suffered bad publicity when some legislators raised questions about alleged corruption in high places in the AFP.

The widespread suspicion about a collusion between military officers and illegal loggers, carnapping and other crime syndicates has never been satisfactorily allayed.

We hope that Gen. De Villa's order to arrest and try the eight officers by court martial was not meant merely to pacify some legislators. We hope it is really the beginning of a nonsense drive to cleanse the military service from top to bottom of abusive and criminal elements. If so, it would certainly lift morale within the AFP.

More importantly, it would finally convince the civilian population that the military is serious about professionalizing its ranks and winning a respectable niche in Philippine society.

#### **Graft Probe Continues**

HK1703044789 *Baguio City Mountain Province*  
Broadcasting Company in English 0300 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines' [AFP] antigraft board is building another case against Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Antonio Sotelo regarding his alleged use of millions of pesos of intelligence funds during his incumbency as Air Force chief. Retired Brigadier General Manuel Flores, chairman of the AFP antigraft board, said that the board is now in the process of checking property owned by Sotelo in Claveria, the hometown of the former Air Force commanding general. Flores said the board is also checking other properties owned by Sotelo in Magallanes Village in Makati, where Sotelo owes three houses. Sotelo is being investigated for constructing a multimillion peso [P] house in Alabang, Metro Manila. Senator

Ernesto Maceda recently exposed the fact that Sotelo is building a P7 million mansion in Alabang. However Sotelo denied Maceda's charge, saying that the house he is building is worth only P1.6 million. However Flores disagreed, saying the house is worth at least P5 million. Flores also said the board is currently viewing Sotelo's use of intelligence funds while serving as Air Force chief.

**Ramos Comments on Revamp Plans**  
HK1703044389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 17 Mar 89 pp 1, 14

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday that the forthcoming revamp in the higher echelons of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) was triggered partly by the on-going investigation of military officers facing corruption charges.

"Yes, the investigation is a partial factor in the coming revamp in the AFP," Ramos said.

Ramos had earlier announced the 518 officers on charges of graft and corruption by the Anti-Graft Board headed by retired Brig. Gen. Manuel Flores.

Ramos said that of the total number of cases, 266 have been filed with the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG).

He said 149 of those charged are with the ranks of colonel and general who are either retired or still active in the military service.

In another move, Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP chief of staff, ordered the technical arrest of 14 officers and non-commissioned officers involved in the fraudulent cashing of treasury warrants amounting to several millions of pesos.

Ordered relieved and placed under technical arrest were Col. Francisco V. Alger, chief of the AFP Finance Center; Maj. Edgardo Torres, chief, central pay operation, and Capt. Rolando O. Pascua, officer-in-charge, IBM [expansion not given] treasury warrant section, all of the AFP Finance Center.

Ordered relieved of their posts at Camp Delgado, Iloilo City, were Maj. Zosimo Magno, Capt. Antonio Gelvero, and Capt. Rosario Tamayo, all of the AFP's 105th Finance Disbursing Center.

De Villa also relieved Lt. Col. Esteban Geslino of the AFP Medical Center computer section and Capt. Jose Andal, AFP procurement officer. Five other enlisted and civilian personnel were also relieved.

The forthcoming revamp is also necessitated by vacancies in several AFP commands, starting in April up to the end of this year when the incumbent commanders reach their compulsory retirement age or number of years in the military service, sources said.

**'Militant' Peasants Demand Release of Detainees**  
HK1603044389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 16 Mar 89 p 8

[By Beth Pango]

[Text] Militant peasant and cause-oriented groups yesterday said they would resort to mass actions in Central Luzon should the military fail to release the 18 staff workers of the Alyansang Magbubukid sa Gitnang Luzon (AMGL) [Alliance of Peasants in Central Luzon] who were arrested Tuesday in Pampanga.

Jaime Tadeo, chairman of the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [KMP—Philippine Peasants Movement] and Fr. Alberto Suatengco, leader of the Central Luzon chapter of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance], said the raid on the AMGL office in Dolores, San Fernando, Pampanga, is part of the military's grand plan to crush militant legal peasant organizations.

"We demand the immediate release of the 18 AMGL staffers or we will resort to mass actions in the coming days," Tadeo told a press conference in Diliman.

Organizers of the press conference presented to newsmen Jovy Mendoza, a member of the Alliance of Concerned Teachers [ACT] in Pampanga who was among those arrested but was released yesterday.

Mendoza said she pleaded with the soldiers to release her and her companion, Jellen Villarica, another ACT member, and told them they are not subversives. She said they were coordinating with the AMGL for a cultural project.

All 18 AMGL staff members are still under military custody. The KMP and other cause-oriented groups also demanded the dropping of all subversion charges against the suspects.

"AMGL is always being linked to the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas [PKP—Philippine Communist Party]. Many have been killed on these suspicions. We admit we are oppositions but we are not insurgents," said Fr. Suatengco.

Mike Caliwag, AMGL president, said the raid could have been triggered by AMGL's participation in massive anti-bases campaign at Clark air base and Subic Naval base, two of biggest U.S. military facilities in the country.

Caliwag said the explosive and firearms allegedly found at the AMGL office were planted by soldiers of the 172th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company led by Colonel Cinco and Captain Calingasan.

In a related development, two congressmen yesterday appealed to President Aquino to order the immediate release of 18 AMGL staff members.

"The Gestapo-like manner in which the raid was conducted is abhorrent and has no place in a government which claims to be democratic," Representatives, Gregorio Andolana of North Cotabato and Venancio Garduce of Western Samar said.

**Nueva Ecija Residents Allege Military Abuse**  
HK1603043589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 16 Mar 89 p 7

[Text] A group of concerned citizens from a Nueva Ecija town has written Army chief Maj. Gen. Mariano Adalem to complain about alleged extortion and other abuses by members of a military detachment led by a captain with the same surname as the general.

The GLOBE was furnished a copy of the letter signed by the Samahan ng Kababaihan at Maliliit na Mangangalakal ng Gabaldon [Gabaldon Association of Women and Small Businessmen], composed mostly of rattan, charcoal, vegetables and dairy products dealers from the town nestled on the slopes of the Sierra Madre.

According to the letter, the 15-man detachment from the "Office of the Commanding General" (OCG) of the Army has been assigned to Barangay Cayapa, Gabaldon, for some time now, but no one knows exactly what its mission is.

The members of the detachment allegedly use a notorious gang from a neighboring town for their extortion activities and also to harass the townsfolk who refuse to shell out money.

What makes matters worse is that the townsfolk's complaints have fallen on deaf ears. Even town officials and policemen allegedly fraternize with the soldiers.

The group pleaded with the general, a provincemate, to look into their complaint.

The soldiers are armed with high-powered guns including Armalites and machineguns.

The legal service office of local government department which was furnished copies of the letter, has referred the case to the Nueva Ecija provincial government for appropriate action.

Copies were also furnished the Office of the President, the defense department, and the Nueva Ecija PC [Philippine Constabulary] command.

**Media Men With Rebel Links Evaluated**  
HK1603105989 Manila Manila Broadcasting  
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Mar 89

[Passages within slantlines recorded in English]

[Text] The Pampanga PC [Philippine Constabulary] command is carefully evaluating a list of 12 media men allegedly linked with the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA [New People's Army] propaganda unit. Bert Silva of Mobile Unit No 17 has the details:

[Begin recording] [Silva] Pampanga PC Commander Colonel Efren Fernandez said the 12 media men are under careful evaluation. He will give them the benefit of the doubt. The confiscated list contained the 12 names of Pampanga and Metro Manila media men who are being used by the CPP-NPA for propaganda.

Earlier, Bong Lacson of the ASSOCIATED PRESS and PEOPLE'S JOURNAL denied the accusations saying they were never used by the Central Luzon communist rebels' propaganda unit.

Here is part of Colonel Fernandez' statement regarding the list which was confiscated in a PC raid in barangay Dolores, San Fernando, Pampanga:

[Fernandez] That is hypothetical. /Under the law, I think we are duty bound also to ask them of this [words indistinct].

[Reporter] /I was presented the list./ We saw it and you know most of them and are even your close friends.

[Fernandez] That's true. Most of the media men here are our friends. Since it is the media's work to cover all sectors of society, /so off-hand we always give the benefit of the doubt. A person is presumed innocent unless proven otherwise./ This is the doctrine we follow.

[Reporter] Why were there no firearms confiscated during the arrest of the 12 suspected NPA? There was just the radio communications equipment, publications of BAYAN [The Nation], voluminous subversive documents.

[Fernandez] Because this is more on propaganda. This is their administrative office, the heart of their movement. The operating units work outside, although from time to time they visit the headquarters. The setup in the military is almost the same. There were no weapons confiscated because [words indistinct].

[Reporter] What benefit does the discovery of their headquarters, or their network bring to the Central Luzon military?

[Fernandez] The raid was a big blow to their movement because this is their nerve center. If this is disbanded, those orchestrating their operating units will obviously be affected. [end recording]

**NPA Death Squad Warns Manila Policemen**  
HK1703105789 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 15 Mar 89 p 18

[By Vic ...]

[Text] The Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), the No 1 death squad of the New People's Army (NPA) in Metro Manila, warned yesterday all Western Police District (WPD) intelligence agents to gather information on the movement or face death from the "People's Tribune" of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). [sentence as published]



Several deep penetration agents (DPA) of the WPD said they received death notes from ABB officers in Tondo.

The notes were sent to the WPD intelligence division by mail.

The WPD agents were told to change their bad image or else they will be executed by ABB hit men.

The death notes were also sent to a top intelligence officer of the WPD, telling him to stop his men from raiding suspected ABB hideouts in Tondo and Malate.

The letters were signed by a certain "Ka [Comrade] Loddie," allegedly the ABB political officer in Tondo.

An agent of the WPD intelligence division said he has received two death letters from the ABB, urging him to stop helping gather information on members of urban poor groups and student activists in Tondo.

Brig Gen Alfredo Lim, WPD superintendent, and Lt Col Romeo Maganto, commander of WPD Station No. 5, had earlier formed an anti-communist group called the Manila Crusaders for Peace and Democracy (MCPD).

Because of the MCPD, the ABB was forced to abandon some of its safehouses in Tondo.

Lt Col Robert Barbers, WPD intelligence chief, captured top ABB hit men and officers in various raids in the city.

Meanwhile, leaders of various anti-communist groups in the country will hold their first four day national congress at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) starting today.

President Aquino will be the guest speaker, a spokesman of the Anti-Communist Congress said.

Sources said top officers of the groups such as radio commentator Jun Pala, organizer of the Alsa Masa vigilante group in Davao City; Serge Remonde, of the National Alliance for Democracy (NAD), the counterpart of the CPP's National Democratic Front (NDF), and Maganto will lead the congress today.

#### **Businessmen Warned Against Rebels' Taxation**

HK1703044189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 17 Mar 89 pp 1, 34

[Text] Camp Nakar, Lucena City—Military authorities here warned businessmen, including owners of bus companies, against giving cash and similar assistance to the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

Col. Reynaldo G. Wycoco, Quezon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, aired the warning in the wake of reports that owners of some bus companies plying the Quezon-Manila routes were paying progressive taxes to the CPP-NPA.

It was learned that the owners of a big bus firm plying the Quezon-Batangas-Laguna-Manila route paid some P [pesos] 1 million to a human rights lawyer previously close to the Melito Glor Command of the NPA.

Gregorio Rosal, alias "Ka [comrade] Roger," denied that the command received the money as he cautioned businessmen against giving cash to "NPA imposters." Rosal said in a two-way radio interview with mediamen that his group is asking support from businessmen in the form of cash and provisions.

It was gathered that the owners of the same bus firm gave a big amount to the NPA in a secluded area in barangay San Vicente, Gumaca, Quezon in 1987 after they received a demand letter from the rebels. Some buses of the donors were reportedly burned by the rebels after they reportedly refused to pay the amounts they were asked to pay.

Wycoco said that they are gathering evidence against the contributors to the NPA fund.

#### **PC Commander Warns About Rebel Anniversary**

HK1703100789 Manila Manila Broadcasting  
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] Colonel Romeo F. Soriano Sr, new Taguig station commander of the INP [Integrated National Police] station command, is preparing for the coming 20th anniversary of the New People's Army on 26 March. On 13 March, Soriano, in a flag ceremony, said that the rebels may create trouble before this date. On the same day at 1500, NPA Sparrows shot and killed barangay chairman Remilio Marcelino of Utusan, Taguig. Here is Colonel Soriano:

[Begin recording] There are two military camps in Taguig. We know that the NPA rebels try to get information from these camps for intelligence and logistic purposes. Last Monday, 13 March, I delivered a speech at the flag raising ceremony and warned the people, including those working in our local government, to watch out for NPA abuses because everytime they celebrate their anniversary they resort to atrocities. [end recording]

#### **ICO 'Does Not Favor' Mindanao Autonomy Act**

HK1703100589 Manila Manila Broadcasting  
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] The Organization of Islamic Conference [ICO] does not favor the Mindanao Autonomy Act. Rey Arquiza of Mobile 20 has the details:

[Begin recording] [Arquiza] The influential ICO today said that it opposes the autonomy act for Muslim Mindanao which may be approved this afternoon at the Senate. In a resolution released by the ICO'S 46-member nations in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, it says that the action by the Philippine Government, including the creation of a consultative council is against the Tripoli Agreement

provisions. The organic act for autonomy in Muslim Mindanao is composed of the Mindanao regional consultative commission and was condemned by the ICO in its recent meeting in Amman, Jordan. Although Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said that the Riyadh resolution is milder in tone compared to last year's resolution, diplomatic observers claim that both resolutions are critical. The resolution petitions the ICO members to continue their material support for the Moro National Liberation Front and not the Philippine Government to uphold their interests. In a news briefing Manglapus states:

[Manglapus in English] ... have met in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 13th to 16th March 1989 adopted the usual resolution on the, quote, 'question of the Muslims in the south Philippines', unquote. As expected, the resolution is milder than the resolution adopted in Amman, Jordan last year. While last year the ICO resolution used the term 'deplores', this year it only expresses 'deep regret'. In other words, there is nothing to be worried about in what the ICO did in Riyadh. This is the report of our monitoring group. The Philippine Government will continue to fulfill its commitments to provide regional autonomy in Muslim Mindanao in accordance with the provisions of the 1987 Constitution of the Philippines, and which is consistent with the provisions of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement which requires the Government of the Philippines to observe its constitutional processes not only in establishing autonomy but also in establishing peace and development in the southern Philippines.

The Department of Foreign Affairs will once again urge the Philippine Congress to accelerate the enactment of the organic act on Muslim Mindanao. In this manner, the aspirations of our people for autonomy and development will finally be realized and put to rest whatever doubts the Islamic community in the world may have in the sincerity and determination to fulfill the aspirations of our people in the south. [end recording]

## Thailand

### Chatchai's Official Visit to PRC Assessed

#### Cambodian Issue Viewed

BK2003014589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
20 Mar 89 p 8

["First of a 2-part assessment of Premier Chatchai Chunhawan's official visit to Beijing" by Toemsak C. Phalanuphap]

[Text] Perhaps the most important thing Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan brought back from Beijing last Friday after a four-day official visit is a new realization that Thailand is too weak to try to force a political breakthrough on the Kampuchean conflict.

Thailand is too small, we are not a superpower," the premier told a group of Thai reporters during a briefing at Diaoyutai State guesthouse before his departure from Beijing.

He said Thailand will, at least for the time being, stop all direct approaches to Hanoi and the PRK (People's Republic of Kampuchea) leadership in Phnom Penh and wait for the outcome of the Sino-Soviet summit to see whether the two superpowers will be able to make Vietnam pull out its remaining troops from Kampuchea by September. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is scheduled to hold talks with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in mid-May. Kampuchea will be one of the most important topics of their discussions.

"China is the main force (opposing the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea) and I have asked China to talk to the Soviet Union to bring about a complete Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea in the upcoming summit," Premier Chatchai said.

Now it depends on how these superpowers will handle the Kampuchean conflict," he added.

The new realization that Thailand is not omnipotent as far as the Kampuchean conflict is concerned seemed to have dawned on the premier when each and every top Chinese leader he met emphasized on the need for China, Thailand and ASEAN, acting under a de facto unified front, to "maintain pressure" on Vietnam until all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea.

The top Chinese leaders were obviously very concerned with what they saw was a toughening of the Vietnam's position on the complete withdrawal question. All of them repeatedly pointed out in their private talks with Premier Chatchai and in their speeches at open functions that Vietnam must act on its unilateral pledge to the world as well as its promises to China and Thailand that it would withdraw all of its troops, estimated at 50,000 men, from Kampuchea by September—without any new condition. The only condition that had been agreed upon is that all external military aid to the Khmer resistance forces will be gradually reduced and stopped upon completion of the Vietnamese withdrawal.

At first Thailand, particularly some policy advisers to Premier Chatchai thought that by showing goodwill toward Vietnam and the PRK regime of Hun Sen in Phnom Penh, Thailand would be able to win confidence of Vietnam and thereby cooperation of Vietnam in ending its military occupation of Kampuchea and in facilitating a political settlement and national reconciliation between the pro-Hanoi PRK and the resistance forces in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). That's why Premier Chatchai has actively pursued his initiative of transforming the battlefields of Indochina into marketplaces (for Thai exports and investment), and invited Hun Sen for a three-day "unofficial visit" to Bangkok in late January.

His administration has also implicitly encouraged the Thai private sector to explore economic opportunities in Vietnam and, to a lesser degree, in Kampuchea. Several teams of businessmen, parliamentarians, and the Thai press, etc., have visited Vietnam and Kampuchea (mostly Phnom Penh and Koh Kong, a western Kampuchean province near Thailand's Trat Province.)

The Thai official line is that these are initiatives of the Thai private sector and parliamentarians over which the government has little or no control. The Chatchai administration still contends that it has not condoned government-to-government deal with Vietnam or the PRK. Therefore it has neither breached the de facto political and economic boycott of Vietnam nor weakened the bargaining position of the unified front, in which the US, Japan, and the EC also belong.

However, other countries in the unified front are quite concerned, if not confused, by the so-called Chatchai initiative on Kampuchea, which they are afraid may undercut the position of the unified front in general and of China and the CGDK in particular.

Some of the premier's policy advisers have angrily sneered at "concerns" expressed privately by some ASEAN officials over what they believed was Thailand's breach of the boycott against Vietnam. The policy advisers have pointed out that some ASEAN governments deliberately turned a blind eye to trade and investment of their private sector in Vietnam and Kampuchea long before Premier Chatchai came up with his initiative late last year.

Premier Chatchai himself seems indifferent to whatever other ASEAN members think or say about his Kampuchean initiative. "Thailand is the only one in ASEAN being hurt directly by the Kampuchean conflict," Premier Chatchai said in Beijing. This is the same reason he has repeatedly cited to justify his bold initiative on Kampuchea. Being a "frontline state," Premier Chatchai would point out, Thailand must try everything it can—including exploring new ways and means—to end the Kampuchean conflict as soon as possible.

However, Premier Chatchai still has a great deal of respect for China and the Chinese opinion regarding the Kampuchean conflict. Thus he brought up the Kampuchean conflict in his first direct private talk with Premier Li Peng in Beijing last Wednesday. He also explained his initiative on Kampuchea, particularly Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok. Premier Li listened without any comment.

In his speech at the dinner reception on Wednesday night, Premier Li said the process to resolve the Kampuchean conflict has run into difficulties because "Vietnam has not changed its stand in substance and has not given up its goal of controlling Kampuchea."

He also praised Indonesian President Suharto's recent decision to restore diplomatic ties with China. Indonesia has been quite sympathetic with Vietnam although, being an ASEAN key member, it is part of the unified

front against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Other top Chinese leaders mentioned the restoration of the Sino-Indonesian ties in every other occasion. The message is clearly that China wants to see ASEAN get its act together and stay the course of the unified front.

Another message from China to Premier Chatchai is that China usually does not separate politics from trade and other economic deals. And China is not ready to look beyond the immediate task of resolving the Kampuchean conflict as far as its policy toward Southeast Asia is concerned. This was why China showed no enthusiasm to Premier Chatchai's calls for a greater Chinese role in the reactivation of the Mekong committee and economic cooperation under a new regional framework to boost bargaining power of countries in Asia and the Pacific.

#### Activities, Discussions Noted

BK2103030389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
21 Mar 89 p 8

[Second of a two-part assessment of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to the PRC by Toemsak C. Phalanuphap]

[Excerpts] The Kampuchean conflict, not Sino-Thai relations, dominated the talks between Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and top Chinese leaders during his official four-day visit to Beijing last week. This was so because both sides are already very pleased with the rapid development of Sino-Thai friendship and cooperation.

Premier Chatchai correctly pointed out to Thai reporters at the end of his visit that he was the first Thai government leader to have met all the top Chinese leaders in one trip. The top Chinese leaders he had met included: Premier Li Peng, President Yang Shangkun, Vice President Wang Zhen, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, and, perhaps most important of all, chairman Deng Xiaoping; plus a meeting with Madame Deng Yingchao, the widow of former Premier Zhou Enlai.

Premier Li repeatedly recalled his fond memories of his official visit to Thailand last November—his first overseas trip as the Chinese government leader. And he seemed to try to reciprocate the best he could while his Thai guest and a large Thai entourage were in Beijing.

Premier Li and his wife, Madame Zhu Lin, hosted a gala dinner at the Great Hall of the People last Wednesday night. The couple also attended a farewell luncheon organized by the Chinese-Thai Friendship Association and went to see Premier Chatchai and Khunying Bunruan off at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse last Friday afternoon.

General Secretary Zhao played a round of golf with Premier Chatchai and hosted a private dinner to welcome him at the State Guesthouse Thursday.

On Friday morning at the Great Hall of the People, chairman Deng cheerfully greeted Premier Chatchai by noting that he heard Premier Chatchai is a good golfer



(because he had beaten General Secretary Zhao). Deng then said he is also an athlete, and his game is card-playing. The atmosphere was evidently very friendly.

Inside the meeting room, Deng described Chatchai as an "old friend" whom he met in 1973 when Chatchai, then the foreign minister of the Thanom administration, visited Beijing for the first time to pave way for the establishment of diplomatic ties between Thailand and China.

After the preliminary greeting and pleasantries, reporters and photographers were ushered out of the room. Then Deng took most of the time during the 100-minute meeting talking about the Kampuchean conflict. He gradually went over the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations during the Vietnam War and the Chinese position in opposing the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea since Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea in late 1978. [passage omitted reviewing meeting]

Thai Foreign Ministry officials insisted that no Chinese leaders directly or openly criticized Premier Chatchai's initiative on Indochina (encouraging the Thai private sector to trade with and invest in Vietnam, and inviting PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] Premier Hun Sen for an "unofficial" visit to Bangkok in late January). But the Chinese message to the Thai premier is amply clear: Thailand must return to the fold of the unified front and help China in putting more pressure on Vietnam.

Therefore, Premier Chatchai told Thai reporters in a briefing in Beijing Friday afternoon that "Thailand is too small, we are not a superpower." He also said Thailand would cease all direct approaches to Vietnam and the PRK regime in Phnom Penh and wait for the outcome of the upcoming Sino-Soviet summit in Beijing in mid-May to see whether the superpowers would be able to force Vietnam to pull out all its remaining troops from Kampuchea.

However, chairman Deng cautioned Premier Chatchai against expecting too much from the Sino-Soviet summit. Deng said China's bargaining power vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is not unlimited. Thus, according to Deng, the best way to make Vietnam fulfil its complete withdrawal pledge is to put more pressure directly on Vietnam.

Deng also told Chatchai that China will cease all military aid to the Khmer resistance forces, particularly the Khmer Rouge, after Prince Norodom Sihanouk has formed a four-party interim government. All Chinese aid then will be directed to Prince Sihanouk's interim government.

Deng, like all other top Chinese leaders, merely gave a polite and non-committal response to Chatchai's call for Chinese participation in reactivating the Mekong Committee and in creating a new Asian-Pacific regional framework for economic cooperation.

China, unlike Thailand, is not ready to look beyond the immediate task of making Vietnam pull out all of its troops from Kampuchea and working out a political settlement between the PRK and the Khmer resistance forces led by Prince Sihanouk.

Premier Chatchai is concurrently president of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association. But while he concentrated on hailing the rapid progress of Sino-Thai friendship in the Friday luncheon, Premier Li used the occasion to underline China's position on Kampuchea.

Premier Li said Chinese and Thais are like brothers. But it was their common security interests in the Kampuchean conflict that have brought them so much closer together in such a short time. Most of the Chinese know about Thailand because of the de facto Sino-Thai alliance in opposing Vietnam. And throughout Premier Chatchai's visit, THE PEOPLE'S DAILY and CHINA DAILY always emphasized the common stand of China and Thailand in the Kampuchean conflict.

The Thai leadership in every level seems to believe that Sino-Thai security cooperation is, at least psychologically, a potent deterrent against Vietnamese aggression. Many Thai leaders now believe that the Chinese—not the Americans or other ASEAN friends—would be the first to come to Thailand's aid should Vietnam invade Thailand.

In economic terms, the Chinese friendship means lucrative investment opportunities in China and favourable trade with China. The C.P. Group alone has invested \$1.1 billion in China. The Sino-Thai trade last year grew to \$1.4 billion and is growing larger this year. During the Chatchai visit, the Chinese government has committed to assist Siam Steel in opening a hot-roll, cold-roll steel factory in Thailand under extremely favourable terms, which include helping to secure soft-loan for the 35 billion baht project and buying back all steel products from the factory.

The Chinese gesture is unmistakably motivated by political consideration. China may have lost Kampuchea after the Vietnamese troops toppled the Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea regime in Phnom Penh in early January 1979. But the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was a blessing in disguise for, strategically speaking, China gained much more by having Thailand on its side.

All things considered, Premier Chatchai correctly realized that it would be futile to try to deal with Vietnam or the PRK directly because Vietnam knows that in the end it still has to seek accommodation with China. And China knows how to put pressure on Vietnam as well as how to placate Thailand and gently nudge Premier Chatchai back to the fold of the unified front.

**'Shift' in U.S. Stand on Khmer Rouge Viewed**  
*BK2103075589 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai*  
*18 Mar 89 p 12*

["Report" by Chatwat Yonpiam: "Cambodia: Another Problem"]

[Text] There has been a flurry of high-level international diplomatic activities on the Cambodian issue since the

Soviet Union is in the process of normalizing its relations with China. The Cambodian issue is being worked out toward a settlement. There are internal difficulties in Vietnam, which is a key reason leading to a settlement of the Cambodian problem at the initial and major stage, because Vietnam is maintaining a large number of troops in neighboring Cambodia.

The anxiety over a possible return of the Khmer Rouge to power in Cambodia has increased in the international arena over the past year. The Khmer Rouge, which were toppled by Vietnam 10 years ago, were forced to set up their strongholds along the Thai-Cambodian border and to cooperate with two other Khmer factions that do not have socialist or Marxist ideology.

Many countries, such as the United States, are afraid that if a good system or conditions are not planned for a settlement of the Cambodian problem, the Khmer Rouge will score total victory and again commit genocide, which they did when they ruled Cambodia for several years.

Recently, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said that it seemed inevitable to allow the Khmer Rouge to participate in a future Cambodian government. James Baker's remarks are considered important because they reflected an important shift in the U.S. stand on the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

The United States earlier drew up a formula under which it wanted Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia and let a coalition led by former Cambodian leader Prince Sihanouk to replace the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime. The United States has supported the actions by Prince Sihanouk and the anticommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann in joining the Khmer Rouge to maintain Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations and to keep exerting pressure on Vietnam in the international arena.

However, the United States has in the past never shown a willingness to provide sufficient military assistance to Prince Sihanouk's group or Son Sann's group in order to equal the Khmer Rouge forces, which have received a large amount of weapons from China.

The Cambodian situation has changed. Vietnam announced that it would withdraw its troops from Cambodia by the end of 1990 at the latest. Some are beginning to believe the withdrawal will be carried out and are interested in how the Khmer factions will be able to settle their political conflicts.

In fact, Prince Sihanouk has gotten tougher lately. Prince Sihanouk's anger with Hun Sen over the latter's refusal to dissolve his government to pave the way for the establishment of a provisional quadripartite coalition government to organize a general election in Cambodia has prompted Prince Sihanouk to again embrace the Khmer Rouge, even though he was not too willing to do

so. He said the Khmer Rouge should participate in the provisional government before the general election and in the new armed forces of Cambodia.

James Baker's remarks that Khmer Rouge participation in the new Cambodian government is inevitable could imply support for Prince Sihanouk's stand and a compromise on inevitable issues.

The administration of U.S. President George Bush may say the situation is beyond its control and that it would be better to control the Khmer Rouge by inserting them into the future political structure of Cambodia. Theoretically, the Khmer Rouge cannot dominate Cambodia by themselves.

Assessing the situation in such a manner may lead to several problems. First of all, it seems the danger of the Khmer Rouge has not yet considerably diminished—contrary to what new U.S. Secretary of State James Baker thinks—just because Pol Pot, one of the worst Khmer Rouge leaders, may agree to go into exile in another place.

Another point is that there is no concrete evidence to prove the Khmer Rouge have changed their ideology, which caused the killing of millions of Cambodian people. Lastly, there is no peacekeeping force in the world that has the efficiency to prevent guerrilla war in the area where the force would be stationed, because a UN peacekeeping force is only to be stationed at the cease-fire front, not scattered into jungles and remote villages.

Surely, the United States does not want to see the Khmer Rouge return to power in Cambodia. But the U.S. hopeless remarks that the Khmer Rouge should participate in the future Cambodian government are indicative of an inevitable fact; Washington's attempt to prevent the Khmer Rouge's new role in Cambodia has weakened considerably.

**Chatchai Advisory Team Said 'Meddling'**  
*BK2103085989 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai*  
*21 Mar 89 pp 3, 17*

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin has alleged that the prime minister's policy advisory team was meddling in the policies and conduct of the economic ministries to the point that their targets could not be fulfilled. This is a strong allegation.

Citing an example, Phong said the commerce minister and the commerce permanent secretary felt uneasy when they have to conduct foreign trade negotiations in the presence of the advisers, who would also report the negotiations to the press.

Phong said: "It is not their duty to participate in negotiations; the duty belongs to the ministry permanent secretary. The advisers also contradicted the head of the delegation, making him feel frustrated." Phong added: "How could the advisers know the issue more thoroughly than the permanent secretary." [passage omitted]

A Government House source says Phong's remarks were not only designed to criticize the advisers for their past actions, they were intended to prevent their future actions.

Phong made his remarks on 19 March. On 20 March the economic ministers will be considering the Thai stand on a reply to the United States on amendment of drug patents as proposed by the Committee on Policy and Foreign Economic Relations.

The drug patent matter is a major issue which greatly affects the people. The prime minister's advisers reportedly oppose the view of certain individuals that seeks to appease the United States.

The United States wants Thailand to issue drug patents to protect its manufacturers for 5 years, which means Thailand can not manufacture medicines whose patents were registered 5 years ago or sooner; it must buy them.

The advisers reportedly strongly oppose this U.S. demand and suggest that U.S. manufacturers are given only 18 months of protection.

This difference of opinions by both sides led to mutual criticism. One side feels that Thailand should accede to the U.S. demand in order to extend the negotiation and show the United States that Thailand has made an effort on the drug patent issue, which should preclude the U.S. threat to apply Article 301 of the Trade Law against Thailand.

The other side feels that the first side is being too soft on the U.S. demand which would adversely affect local medicine users.

Phong's action on 19 March, therefore, serves to prevent the prime minister's advisers from exercising excessive influence in the future, thus preventing the Committee on Policy and Foreign Economic Relations from being turned into a paper tiger. Phong's reprimand serves to prevent committee members from losing face as was the case previously.

#### **Chatchai Bows to Pressure**

BK2103092089 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
21 Mar 89 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan bowed to the mounting pressure from the Social Action Party (SAP) over his policy advisers' role this morning when he said he had instructed them to lay their hands off the Thai-US trade negotiations and other international trade issues.

The premier said the think tank will no longer provide him with advice on the issues that the Council of Economic Ministers will address "because the Commerce Ministry of SAP Minister Subin Pinkhayan is taking care of the matters."

Speaking with reporters before the weekly Cabinet meeting, the premier said he had also told his think tank to "stop speaking publicly" on their jobs.

The PM's [Prime Minister's] advisers, meanwhile, plan to hold a news conference at their headquarters at the Phitsanulok mansion at 4 pm today. The advisers are expected to show up in full force at the conference and declare that they will from now on dissociate themselves from matters that SAP ministers regard to be exclusively theirs.

"We want to avoid friction with SAP," an informed source told THE NATION this morning.

The premier said he held talks with his young advisers late last night on the controversy kicked off by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin over their role. The deputy premier accused the advisers of overstepping their line of responsibility and being "over-zealous" to run the show for relevant ministries.

Chatchai said the advisers will only answer to his questions. "If I don't ask for their advice, they can't speak," said the premier, somewhat sarcastically.

"When there is a conflict, then we will retreat," the premier said.

He added, "the advisers can be compared to white cloth and they tend to be outspoken and frank but sometimes being straight-forward could backfire."

Chatchai said the young intellectuals could help him on many projects.

"I need their services. We cannot ignore the young ones' opinions and if they find anything wrong, then we should listen to their views and fix the problem instead of glossing over it," he said.

Chatchai maintained that the advisers had never meddled with ministries' affairs. "They just sought information from ministries and supplied me with advice," he said.

The premier dismissed speculation about a crack between SAP and his Chat Thai Party.

SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila said he had no more conflict with the young advisers because "we know what are our duties." He said advisers can only give advices.

He said the fresh uproar had nothing to do with him because he had cleared up the confusion over foreign policy friction with the premier last month. This time around, it involved international trade negotiations which are under Phong's responsibility, Sitthi said:

Sitthi said the controversy was not serious but warned the advisers against hitting back; otherwise, the issue could snowball.

Sitthi also warned the advisers to avoid giving interviews on their advice to the premier. "They should have carefully studied the problems and provided their recommendations directly to the premier instead of talking to the Press. I also have my advisers but they play low profiles behind the scenes and so they have never made news," the minister said.



Subin said he held no grudge against the advisers but admitted that the permanent officials at his ministry were frustrated with their role.

### Vietnam

#### NHAN DAN Views Bush's Socioeconomic Commitments

BK2103062589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 17 Mar 89

[NHAN DAN 17 March article by Le Ba Thuyen:  
"President Bush's Commitments"]

[Text] The Bush administration's federal draft budget for the 1989-90 fiscal year, currently under consideration by the U.S. Congress, shows an expected expenditure of more than \$1,100 billion—the highest in U.S. history and an increase of \$100 billion over the 1988-89 budget—and an estimated deficit of \$92 billion.

In the draft budget and in his address to the Congress, President Bush made four major commitments; namely, keeping the defense budget intact, increasing expenditures for social programs, substantially cutting the federal budget deficit, and not raising taxes.

Looking at the draft budget, one can see the orientations and policies of the new administration in Washington. Can this draft budget help smooth away the alarming difficulties facing the United States at present? One thing that strikes the attention of American citizens is Bush's declaration that he would not seek to increase defense spending. However, even if defense spending is to remain intact, it still requires an allocation of up to \$300 billion from the federal budget—a dreadfully heavy economic burden on the country.

It is huge military spending that makes the budget deficit a chronic illness. The Bush administration's request for the allotment of such an enormous amount of money is aimed at continuing the militarization programs, especially the program for the trinary modernization of strategic weapons and the SDI program.

In his congressional address, Bush made clear his viewpoint: I would not compromise where U.S. strength is concerned. The hand of America, when flexed, can be a strong, solid fist and can be used with dreadful efficiency.

It is obvious that the present administration in Washington is trying to enter into negotiation for disarmament on the one hand, while on the other hand intensifying its strategic nuclear forces and speeding up the implementation of the dangerous SDI program, with the aim of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union to support its policy of peace through force and strategy of the nuclear threat. This, however, runs counter to the demands of the

American people and the people of the world for disarmament and an end to the nuclear arms race. It should be noted that President Bush stressed the defense budget will be kept intact for only a year; afterwards, increases will be needed to offset inflation.

Faced with the American people's demands regarding social issues, President Bush pledged to increase spending in this area, such as for education, health care, environmental protection, drug and AIDS control, and food and housing for the needy. Yet, some Democratic congressmen questioned where Bush would get the money to cover these large expenditures. How can his federal budget spend huge amounts on the military and reduce the deficit by more than \$60 billion—the federal budget deficit is expected to reach \$155 billion in 1989—without raising taxes? President Bush's request that the Congress keep the defense budget intact is only part of a perfect budget agreement designed to comply with the act on reducing the deficit while refraining from raising taxes. This indicates a great possibility that the administration will reduce the budget deficit by cutting social welfare spending.

Regarding President Bush's pledge to reduce the huge budget deficit to \$92 billion next year without raising taxes, the American public and even many congressmen expressed their doubts—considering it an empty, demagogic promise. It is observed that the White House's failure to mention specific budget cuts is aimed at forcing Congress, where the opposition Democratic Party forms the majority, to take the responsibility of introducing specific cuts that affect the people's lives—consequently enduring the wrath of the American public. For this very reason, Democratic congressmen demanded that the Bush administration announce a specific plan for reducing the budget deficit before the Congress would discuss the matter.

The congressional debate on the federal draft budget was not favorable for the Bush administration. Many congressmen rejected the draft budget on the grounds that many figures therein are unrealistic. They did not approve of reducing subsidies for farmers, nor did they agree on cutting spending for social welfare. Jim Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, predicted that major contradictions will arise. The biggest hurdle facing the Bush administration—given the grave difficulties plaguing the U.S. economy—is where to find sufficient money to meet both the requirement for more capital investments to improve technology in production and develop spearhead techniques in the face of keen competition from Japan and Western Europe, and the demand for more social welfare spending, while the Pentagon and powerful military-industrial conglomerates are pushing for stepped up militarization.

Obviously, the United States today cannot have plenty of guns and plenty of butter at the same time.

**Cambodian High Council for Defense Criticized**  
*BK2103043489 Hanoi International Service  
in English 1000 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[“Radio Opinion” on High Council for National Defense of Cambodian Factions]

[Text] Despite the vociferous announcement of its establishment, the so-called High Council for National Defense of the three Democratic Kampuchean factions still attracts no attention from the world and suspicion is even aroused concerning its existence.

For a long time, there have been internal conflicts within the three Kampuchean factions and in the past few years they have never been united. For instance, on the day the establishment of the council was made public, Samdech Sihanouk said there are still disputes in the inner-circle of the three Kampuchean factions. He complained that although he is the head of the council he has no power and each faction still keeps its autonomy.

A foreign observer said the three factions tried to stick together to set up the council with the aim of creating unity and regaining prestige before the public. The AFP said that with the establishment of the council, the three Kampuchean factions want to show that they are strong and potential like the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

So far, no result has emanated from their scheme. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE affirmed that no one believes that the three Democratic Kampuchean factions can unite. Meanwhile, international commentators affirmed that among the four Kampuchean parties, only the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a stable force and it has resounding victories in the fields of politics and diplomacy as well as military. Worthy of note is that the establishment of the High Council for National Defense has very dangerous overtones because it will create conditions for the PolPotists to return to Kampuchea and fan the flame of conflict in that country. It is not coincidental that many people affirmed that when speaking about the Khmer Rouge they mentioned the genocide, the bloody war, and the tears shed.

U.S. Secretary of State Baker on March 15 issued a statement which worries many people. Mr Baker said: The U.S. may accept the limited participation of the Khmer Rouge in the future government of Kampuchea. BBC radio said: Baker's statement marks a considerable change in U.S. policy toward Kampuchea. It is certain that this policy is not well thought out and it is in direct contrast to the wishes and hopes of the Kampuchean people because it runs counter to the ardent hope for elimination of the dangerous Khmer Rouge in the future of Kampuchea.

The three Kampuchean factions and their supporters should not do such a thing while the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue is promising fine

results. What is necessary is that along with other countries in Southeast Asia, they need to solve the Kampuchean issue based on a reasonable foundation and in the interest of the Kampuchean people and other peoples in the region.

**N.V.L. Urges Using Domestically Produced Goods**  
*BK2003130989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Article by N.V.L.: “Things That Must Be Done Immediately”]

[Text] Our party and state are concentrating on ironing out difficulties to unleash and develop the production force, untie the state-run economic sector, and encourage other economic components to boost commodity production.

In the market, there are many new kinds of goods. The range of these goods is diversified, their designs are beautiful, and their quality is increasingly better. This is encouraging. However, the fact that local markets have recently become saturated with foreign goods is a worrisome problem. If not promptly tackled, this may lead to bad consequences—fatally stifling domestic production, squandering away foreign currency, and having an adverse impact on efforts to solve employment and improve the people's lives. Therefore, the state must promptly issue policies for the protection of locally produced goods and must iron out irrationalities now causing difficulties to local production.

We do not close our door to foreign goods or boycott them but we should not import those kinds of goods which we can produce locally and adequately and which are regarded as luxury items. We must come up with a correct tax policy to control and regulate this situation.

Priority should be given to using foreign currency for the import of industrial and agricultural raw materials in order to serve the development of the three economic programs. Meanwhile, positive and effective measures must be drawn up to fight cross-border smuggling as it is causing serious damage, particularly the scourge of the gold drain.

We must build up our sense of protection for locally produced goods and our habit of using locally produced goods and must criticize the tendency to worship foreign goods.

We must step up propaganda and advertisements for those kinds of goods which we can produce locally along with efforts to promote constant renovation and improvement on the part of producers.

I appeal to all party cadres and members and compatriots at large to support and use locally produced goods despite the fact that their quality and designs may be somewhat inferior to foreign goods. Using locally produced goods amounts to supporting the development of

local production. Only when local production develops can we quickly overcome our economic difficulties and promptly stabilize and improve the people's lives.

Using locally produced goods should be regarded as a substantive demonstration of patriotism and self respect by every genuine Vietnamese.



## Papua New Guinea

### Cabinet Considers Sending Troops to Bougainville

BK2103055189 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0500 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government is considering whether it should commit troops to Bougainville to help police restore law and order on the island. Further overnight trouble on Bougainville has prompted an emergency cabinet meeting.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says several senior ministers are known to favor the commitment of troops. This follows the burning down of Bougainville's main airport terminal in Kieta, the shooting of another policeman, and explosions at the (Aroka) plantation which destroyed 14 housing quarters for plantation laborers.

Dorney says the government considered sending in troops 3 months ago when landowner troubles began at the Bougainville copper mine, but decided against it partly on police advice. Our correspondent understands that this time police have requested the Army's help.

The policeman shot in the head last night is the fifth to be wounded in guerrilla-style ambushes since December.

Meanwhile, flights in and out of Kieta have been canceled indefinitely because of the airport terminal fire.

### Prime Minister Sends Troops

BK2103095689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT  
21 Mar 89

[By Wally Hiambohn]

[Text] Port Moresby, March 21 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea [PNG] Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu Tuesday [21 March] ordered troops into the strife-torn northern province of Bougainville as the death toll rose amid further outbreaks of violence.

Mr. Namaliu told a news conference after an emergency cabinet meeting here that the government would take "firm action against those who have taken the law into their own hands."

The prime minister tightened the two-month-old 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. curfew to 6:00 p.m. and ordered 30 soldiers from the northern PNG town of Wewak into the province.

Police were further reinforced on Bougainville, bringing to more than 100 the number of riot squad officers sent into the province in the last two days to help quell violence that has left at least five people dead and another 16 injured over the past week.

Police Minister Mathaias Ijape and Police Commissioner Paul Tohian were both due to fly to Bougainville Wednesday [22 March] morning.

In the latest incident, medical authorities said two youths were believed killed when police opened fire on a gang collecting abandoned Japanese World War II bombs. Another 10 youths were wounded.

Emergency services at the Arawa General Hospital were placed on full alert, said Medical Superintendent Joe Banakoiri.

Bougainville leaders of all political parties have appealed for calm and former Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan called for a political truce among the national parties vying for control of the government, which culminated in the suspension of Parliament earlier this month.

Mr. Namaliu was expected to make a radio address to the nation late Tuesday on the crisis, but he said that the government was "in full control of the situation" and assured the safety of foreigners working in the country.

The prime minister told the news conference that the destruction, threat to life and damage to property "have created considerable uncertainty, bad feelings within the community, affected the nation's economy and harmed PNG's reputation and standing abroad."

"The government views this as being serious and has decided to take firm action against those who have taken the law into their own hands," Mr. Namaliu said.

Police said Tuesday that a mob attacked a police armoury and stole firearms in the village of Buin, about 52 kilometers (32 miles) south of Arawa and Kieta, both hit by looting and rioting on Sunday and Monday.

Shops and businesses in Arawa and Kieta have closed indefinitely and all schools in the area have been shut.

The nearby Bougainville Copper Ltd. mine was continuing to operate under the protection of a large police contingent sent to the project after violent clashes involving local landowners two months ago.

Regional Police Commander Superintendent Tony Wagambie said that arsonists late Monday set fire to buildings and hangars, closing Aroka Airport, Bougainville's main facility.

Three people have been arrested in relation to the killing of two plantation labourers from the highlands and the wounding of another three near Arawa Friday.

They were apparently shot to death by locals in retaliation for the death late last week of a Bougainvillean nurse from axe wounds.

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**22 MARCH 89**



